THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,567—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	PARTHIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOULTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 526 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Glasgow	6320	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Jan.	10 "	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7312	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 "	13 "	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 "	.....	6 Apl	...
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 Apl.	7 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6320	19 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6231	25 "	19 "	8 June	...
City of Lahore	6678	25 May	18 June	9 July	...
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	30 July†	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	...
City of York	7809	18 "	11 "	31 July	...
City of Sparta	5415	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	...
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	4500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	30 "	13 "	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	6320	30 "	22 "	12 "	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	...
City of Lahore	6678	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	...
City of Calcutta	7320	29 "	21 "	11 "	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7312	29 Aug.	Naples..... 8 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	5415	3 Oct.	.....	28 Oct.
City of Poona	4500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	5443	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6678	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES*	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 576	Rs. 891	Rs. 432	Rs. 648
" London via Marseilles	652	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	686	957	462	704

*Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Tea Farm advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	15th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2164	Friday	16th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2154	Mon.	19th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 24th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Climak	21st Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7593	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 " 1,033*
Second Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 838 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the Ss. Sochards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	9th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	16th Feb. 1912
Kanzler	3000	Coltzau	26th Feb. 1912
Markgraf	3690	Ihle	6th March 1912
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th March 1912

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Madow Street, 5th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oslo
Calcutta	Singapore	Yiollo
Colombo	Madras	Hongkong
Madras	Penang	Canton.
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Delhi	Batavia	Yokohama.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Pekin	Saigon	New York
Thaiping (Perak, F. M. S.)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up).. Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

WESTMINSTER OR CAMBRIDGE 8 DAYS CHIME CLOCKS.

WE have just added to our already large collection of clocks a supply of the now well known WESTMINSTER or CAMBRIDGE CHIME CLOCKS of the best 8 day time movement. These clocks are fitted with a series of loud-sounding gongs in imitation of the Westminster or Cambridge Chimes. They chime the quarters, half hours, three quarters and strike the four quarters on 4 gongs and the full hours on a fifth. Each gong when struck yields a distinct tone and all gongs collectively are musically tuned in the most delightful accord to one another. When they are automatically brought into action at all the quarters, the four quarters and the hours, they emit a sonorous and perfect chime the complex vibrations of which pour forth a flood of rich harmonies in wave-like succession of deep tones.

FROM Rs. **75** TO Rs. **260**.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained. The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.
BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St:
MADRAS DEPOT. 188c, Mount Road.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" and 2 Coils of 7" circumference 2nd hand WIRE ROPE approximate total length 12,000 feet, are available for sale. The Rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard. Reasonable offers considered.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with self-contained stock, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary switch gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered.

2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done on terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts and will be received by the Undersigned till 2 P.M (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 15th instant:—

No. 1. Right of COLLECTION of TOLL FEES within the Bandra Municipal limits.

Conditions:—Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender.

No. 2. COLLECTING RENT of the Circular Building.

Conditions:—Deposit of Rs. 100 must accompany each Tender.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. N. SAMANT,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1912, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 6th day of February, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

Dated, this 6th day of February, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE hereby give notice that during the ABSENCE of our Mr. C. M. TURNER on leave we have authorised Mr. C. V. BIRCH to act as Manager of our Business in India.

For The Texas Company,
C. M. TURNER,
Constituted Attorney for the Empire of India.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
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	H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
,, ,, Meerut	29	5
,, ,, Saharanpur	30	59
,, ,, Umballa	32	24
,, ,, Bareilly	32	35
,, ,, Bhatinda	33	21
,, ,, Ludhiana	34	51
,, ,, Ferozepore	34	58
,, ,, Lahore	36	50
,, ,, Kathgodam	37	30
,, ,, Amritsar	37	59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	44	31
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For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Homer, the mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office at Hamum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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10 cases matches, cases electrical goods.
Bleaching powder, glassware and provisions.
30 drums palm containing dangerous petroleum.
100 kegs disinfecting fluid, 16 bags dry fish empty drums and planks and other miscellaneous goods &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Valuable Bungalow, situate at Narayan Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, advertised to take place To-morrow, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha, has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, tentomased in bags, linseed, tilly, juwari, harda parched rice, groundnuts, groundnut seeds, bajri and jogree in bags, bundles of bagging trunk of luggage, empty cylinders, bundle of tyre and steel bars, case of zinc, pieces, boxes of C. P. goods, bundles of iron bars and steel hoops, empty casks, bundles of picking cotton, lot of old records, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture cottage piano, revolving book stand, settee sofas, Japanese carved teabinets, cane sofa, easy chairs and chairs, teapoys, writing tables, wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, wardrobe, iron cots with mattresses, lamps carpets and chest-of-drawers, rich valuable pictures &c., &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "SHAHJEHAN."

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 22, Apollo Street by order of the Bombay and Hajas S. N. Co. of India, Ld., the s. s. "Shahjehan," formerly called "Clan Macarthur," as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, with all her stores, gear, apparel and tackle and about 20 to 25 tons of coal on board.

She was built by Messrs. Scott and Co. Greenock, in 1883, gross tonnage 4123, registered tonnage 2635, length 381 feet, breadth 43 feet and depth 28 feet, engines three crank, triple expansion, 3 cylinders, 332 N. H. P.

The Steamer will be open for inspection from Tuesday, the 13th inst.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th February, 1912.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade Bicycle made is MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance, Roadster, Speedwell or Dursley Pedersen Coasters, Variable-Speed Gear, Flyer or Special Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using this paper, for our handsome Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 322, LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 248, Hornby Road, Bombay.

This is with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [12TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	35,350
B B and C I Railway ...	35	41,256

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady quotations being 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little offering to-day. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. March
Do. do France	...171 2-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...197 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and at these rates there were some buyers, but not much business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 13 0		
Settlement ,,	... ,, 95 14 0		Buyers.

BULLION:—

The total market has been firm and closing prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24	0 6
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... ,,	69	12 0
,, 1st Settlement	... ,,	70	2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market was steady at the opening and later on rates advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. There was some enquiry from Exporters for Khamgaon-Akola, but the advance is checking business. There is a good enquiry for ready cotton from the mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	292	March
Good M G Broach ...	... ,,	283	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,,	282	,,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... ,,	280	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	... ,,	276	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	... ,,	274	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	... ,,	263	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... ,,	252	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	... ,,	259	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	242	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 12 3 0		B.T.
April-May ...	,, 11 14 0		B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7 12 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... ,,	8 5 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55	6 0
Ready White Gulburga	... ,,	55	4 0
Red Jubbulpore	... ,,	51	4 0
Black Kutni	... ,,	46	6 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... ,,	56	14 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Forward ...	... Rs.	11 3	6 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	35 8	0
Forward	... ,,	7 4	0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready. ...	... Rs	25 8	0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	42 8	0

MOWRASSED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Ready ...	... Rs.	6 9	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5	0 R.T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	5 6	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,752 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	53 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	145
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay B M Co. Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ...	72 1-2
do do Preference ...	166

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Rly.	37
Rajputana-Malwa	510

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton			21,696 bales
Wheat			16,591 cwts.
Linseed			3,332 ,,
Sapeseed			527 ,,
Gingellyseed			4,947 ,,
Poppyseed			nil.
Groundnuts			10,881 ,,
Castorseed			1,342 ,,
Jdee			9,815 ,,
Myrabollams			9,381 ,,
Cottonseed			18,284 ,,
Mowrasseed			nil.
Gram			9,249 ,,
Joowar			1,277 ,,
Maize			3,941 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th February 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 3rd February 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 3. Rs.	Feb. 10. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,14,47,739	1,03,63,295
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,96,32,742	11,48,65,762
Post Bills ...	10,386	9,962
Sundries ...	17,41,942	17,39,199
	14,34,32,809	14,75,78,318
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,30,01,183	2,28,24,949
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,88,78,196	2,02,00,125
Loans do. do. ...	2,98,97,203	2,78,34,610
Bills discounted and purchased ...	3,18,22,946	3,07,76,211
Dead Stock ...	2,26,015	2,26,271
Stamps ...	6,815	6,783
Bullion ...	7,47,997	10,03,175
Balances with other Banks.	10,12,965	11,61,462
Sundries ...	2,38,551	1,56,388
Cash ...	3,83,44,389	4,33,22,935
	14,34,32,809	14,75,78,318

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Feb. 1912, as compared with the statement of 30th Jan. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan 30. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 6. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund..	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c ...	1,75,98,698 12 10	1,72,82,521 13 6
Other Deposits &c ...	16,51,45,091 5 6	16,97,55,271 4 5
Bank Post Bills, &c...	7,47,014 11 1	10,54,877 7 3
Sundries ...	12,47,423 5 10	14,35,830 3 3
	22,27,38,228 3 3	22,75,28,500 12 5
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised	2,46,79,765 0 0	2,46,32,160 0 0
Investments ...	67,74,153 0 0	65,06,803 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,37,69,528 14 0	4,63,51,700 12 10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,75,34,636 6 5	4,75,60,090 15 10
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,19,05,387 2 1	4,08,69,844 7 1
Balances with other Banks ...	20,10,903 15 10	13,16,285 5 6
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	21,85,646 4 2	21,92,785 4 0
Stamps ...	12,996 8 1	12,523 4 1
Sundries ...	7,46,510 12 2	6,68,561 15 10
	16,96,22,427 14 9	16,99,10,761 1 2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,31,15,800 4 6	5,76,17,739 11 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,27,38,228 3 3	22,75,28,500 12 5

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 8,36,384	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	5,29,207	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	46,10,180	Do.
Post Bills ...	3,07,863	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	5,14,955	Decrease
Loans...	25,82,172	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	25,454	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	10,35,443	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	69,14,652	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	24,12,712	Decrease.

Percentage 30·40.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxteth Hall s—401 cwts tigers-cd, 210 cwt, dilseed. Bauer and Krause ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 2,000 cwts myrabollamc, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—220 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 40 cwts raisins, B Jeewandas ; 32 b xes gold bars, P and O Co ; 509 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 125 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales skins, H A Oomer.

FOR HULL.

Arlosto s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Athenic s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—2,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—440 bales cotton, N Bajcrum and Co ; 50 bales hemp, E Haroon ; 110 bales cottonwaste, T Kanji ; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 275 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co ; 138 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,025 cwts linseed, M Valabdas ; 350 cwts oilcbnam, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—165 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 95 cwts dairy produce, A C Kohler ; 132 cwts cashewnuts : 20 cwts ghandi medicine R Jeewandas ; 50 bales hemp, Kidale Reeve and Co ; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, B & Lloyd and Co ; 347 bales cotton, H Vishram and Co ; 440 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 600 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 255 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 570 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Wartenfels s—75 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—21 cases gold stones, K Sorabjee and Co ; 1 1-2 cwts hoop, M M Esabhoy ; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist M M Esabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.

India s—103 bales twist G Cotton and Co ; 5 bales cotton, E S, inner sac Co ; 80 chests opium, H Ramnarayen 88 chests, opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium M Gajanand ; 1,500 chests opium Tata Sons and Co ; 10 chests opium G Shobhagmal ; 34 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—800 bales cotton, G G Kaisba ; 2,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co ; 300 bales cotton Breul and Co ; 400 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co. 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim and Co. 400 bales cottoa Volkart Bros ; 2,500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Kirkfield s—131 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,053 bales cotton, The M B Kaisba.

Vermont s.—360 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W s.n A Graham and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, G A Begbie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 5000 bales cotton, The M B Knisba ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1000 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and o.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 400 bales cotton, M H Dadachji ; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 467 bales cotton, M B Kaisba.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co ; 100 bales cotton Breul and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W B Kaisba.

Vermont s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisba ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

PUNJAB BANK.

The directors' report for the past half year, reads:—The directors beg to submit the 34th statement of assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss accounts of the bank for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1911. Accounts have been thoroughly audited by Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Associated Accountants, (London), and Professor Devi Dyal, B. A., of Lahore, and their certificate is annexed. The net profit of the bank, after defraying all expenses and paying interest to depositors, is Rs. 1,23,656-15-5, being about 30 per cent. per annum on the bank's paid-up capital. To this may be added Rs. 18,901-7-10 brought forward from last half-year, making a total of Rs. 1,42,558-7-3, which the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—Towards final dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital Rs. 43,176-3-8 ; to place to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 75,000) ; to place to contingent fund Rs. 10,000, bonus of 15 days' pay to the employees of the bank drawing Rs. 50 and under in honour of the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King George V., Rs. 2,000 ; to carry forward to next account Rs. 12,382-3-7. Total Rs. 1,42,558-7-3. A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Calcutta, in the month of January, 1912, and another will shortly be opened at Jullundur. The Directors have to report with great regret the sad death of their most respected colleague, Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand, M. A., who was on the directorate of the bank from its very foundation and rendered valuable services as their Chairman for more than 10 years. The working capital of the Bank, which has risen from about 140-1-2 lakhs to about one crore and a half during the last six months is continuing to increase and the general business is expanding in a most satisfactory manner. The directors, therefore, take this opportunity of offering their best thanks to their well-wishers and sympathisers who have kindly assisted the bank, and patronised it with their continued confidence in its working and to the members of the staff for their hard and honest work.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—February 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of J Campbell, I C S, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—February 3, at Campbellpur, the wife of Major C MacIver Ritchie, B F A, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Bombay Hunts. White House.

Bombay Diocesan Conference Missionary Exhibition and Meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

National Y. W. C. A. of India, Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A. Wellington Lines, 11 a.m.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4-30 p.m.

Boxing Tournament in aid of the Jackal Club, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim : "Lend only what you can afford to lose." —OLD PROVERB.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left Aden for Bombay at midnight of the 11th, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

THEFT IN THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—Mr. Oswald Greening, residing in the Taj Mahal Hotel, has reported to the police that about 12 o'clock on Friday night his wife put her jewellery on a table in her room. On looking for it on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, she missed it. The jewellery is valued at Rs. 390.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 15th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mails for France to close at the same hour.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Chunilal Bulderdas, a partner in the firm of Pitamber Rajaram, silver merchants, has reported to the police that on Saturday morning he was in the Hongkong Bank, where a man who called himself Manekial cheated him out of Rs. 4,600 saying that he was the agent to the man who had sold two silver bars to his firm. Shortly after the money had been paid, Chunilal looked for the man to take delivery for the silver bars, but he had disappeared.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Saturday last at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, with Mr. Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed, vice-president of the Anjuman in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously passed :—"The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay cordially approves of the proposal to establish a University at Dacca, and expresses its deep sense of gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for making the proposal and affording protection to Moslem education in the Eastern Bengal."

ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.—An examination for the degree of Corporate Accountant conducted by the Corporation of Accountants of Glasgow, was held in Bombay, in December last, under the supervision of Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the local representative of the Corporation has received by the last mail, the results of the examination as under :—Fellowship Diploma : Mr. A. S. Mahamadi, and Mr. J. M. Vajifdar. Associates Diploma : Mr. F. C. Fojdar, Mr. M. L. Parukh, Mr. N. T. Anklesaria, Mr. H. J. Billimoria, Mr. V. M. Bhomisa and Mr. B. F. Amalsadivala.

PANIC STRICKEN STORE.—The special train, conveying His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Her Excellency Lady Clarke and the staff, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning was the centre of an accident near Itola. One of the lamps of a horse-box attached to the train flared and two men in it jumped out on the truck. A third sycc, who was there went along the foot board, and informed the railway police in the next carriage. The train was stopped and taken back to the spot where the men had jumped out. One of them was found dead and the other man was seriously injured. He was removed to the Itola station.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	With Banners Waving ... Franke
Overture ...	Flotte Bursche ... Suppe
a Op. 264 A...	Standchen ... Caibulka
b Polka (Bell Solo) ...	Seppo ... Byrne
Selection ...	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Valse ...	Die Hydropaten ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Galop ...	Wie der Wind ... Faust

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

LAST night a very large number of people visited the Exhibition of Old Bombay. The admission being only one anna for those who presented an "Akhbar-i-Islam" or "Indu Prakash" coupon, over 75,000 people took advantage of the opportunity. The rush was so great that visitors could not get in until 11 o'clock. Most people got admission at an early hour, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy Jaffer Joosub, Jaffer Rahimtulla, and others congratulated Mr. Kazi, editor and proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam" upon giving the masses an opportunity to see the great fair in connection with the Royal visit. Mr. A. D. Shakarwalla had offered another inducement by giving away a small packet of tea, or sugar or a novel to every purchaser of "Akhbar-i-Islam" coupon. Encouraged by the success of last night Mr. Kazi has again arranged for a similar gathering on Thursday evening when the Mahomedans are expected in a still larger number.

The death has taken place at Bhavnagar of a leading Khoja, Sheth Alladinbhai Derjibhai, after a short illness. The deceased was the leader of the Khoja Shia Asnaseri community in particular and of all other Mahomedan communities in general.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

At the ninth sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, the case in which Charles William King, Annie King and Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief of Hoti Mardan, are charged with abducting two European girls from Bombay, was called on for hearing.

The Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution ; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Viosji F. Viasji, Pleader, defended the first two accused ; the third accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. S. G. Velinkar who were instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

On being asked to plead to the charges, all the accused claimed to be tried. A common jury was empannelled to try the case, which was fixed for three o'clock in the afternoon ; but the case could not be taken up at that, hour and was adjourned until this morning, as a part-heard case was not over at the fixed hour.

DIAMOND FRAUDS.

At the ninth sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury concluded the hearing of the trial of Vallabhdass Bhauji, Ibrahim Sharif and Narayan B. Potdar, who were charged with conspiring to cheat, cheating and abetment of cheating Mukundram Hiralal in respect of diamonds valued at Rs. 15,000.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Ardeshir P. M. Mehta defended the second accused, and Mr. N. N. Saher the third ; the first accused was undefended.

The facts of this case have been reported.

His Lordship, having summed up the case, the jury unanimously found all the accused guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first and accused to three years each, and the third to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In passing sentence, His Lordship said that Inspector Barnes of the Bombay Police deserved very great creditfor the way in which he had in investigated this caseand brought the accused to book.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khurshed Nariman, pleader, surrendered Charanjilal Ramchand, manager of the Bombay Branch of the Orient Bank of Lahore, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 30,000. The amount consisted of two sums of Rs. 15,000 recovered by him on drafts from the head office and it was alleged that the money was advanced to irresponsible and unsubstantial persons. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged Patrick Murphy, a clerk in the Mazagon Police Court, with cheating Mr. H. Thorpe in respect of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 by personation, representing that he was one Rossel.

The Magistrate remarked that as defendant was earning an honest livelihood and if he were sent to jail his prospects would be spoiled; he would sentence him to one day's simple imprisonment.

THEFT FROM CHEMISTS.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Detective Superintendent Sullivan charged Pradhan Khushiram, a dealer in drugs and patent medicines, with receiving stolen property valued at Rs. 442, belonging to Messrs. Kemp and Co. The articles were received from the storesman, Pereira, who has been sent to jail on a charge of theft.

The Magistrate said that the Gujarati slip put in as an exhibit in the case, along with the straight and open evidence of the accomplice Pereira, and the other circumstances disclosed, was sufficient to conbict the accused. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MOHURRUM REGULATIONS.

The Telegrams to the King.

In reply to the telegrams addressed to His Imperial Majesty King George V., and to His Excellency Lord Hardinge about the new restrictions imposed this year in the celebration of the Mohurram, the following reply has been received by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor.—

From V. Dawson, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Esq., Kambekar Street, Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Police)

Calcutta, the 4th January 1912.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that your telegram dated the 30th December 1911, addressed to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy, protesting against the alleged imposition of new restrictions this year in the celebration of the Mohurram, has been transferred to the Government of Bombay for disposal.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) V. DAWSON,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

Character of the Season.—Sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Behar. Outside Behar it is an important crop in Burdwan, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The weather conditions have been generally favourable, and a good crop is expected in most districts. Some damage was done to the crop by heavy rain and floods in Murshidabad, Cuttack and in parts of Burdwan and Shahabad.

Area planted.—The area planted with sugarcane this year is estimated at 340,600 acres against 334,300 acres, the revised figures of last year. The normal area is reported to be 359,900 acres.

Outturn.—From the appendix attached to the report it will be seen that 6 districts report more than a normal crop, viz., Sambalpur (120 per cent, Shahabad and Saran (117 per cent. each), Midnapore (116 per cent.), 24-Parganas (199 per cent.) and Champaran (108 percent.) Nineteen districts report a crop between 90 and 100 per cent., 3 districts between 80 and 89 per cent., and 4 districts between 70 and 79 per cent. Nadia alone reports a low outturn, viz., 69 per cent.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 99 per cent of the normal. But in view of the favourable weather conditions throughout the year, I think that the crop will be not less than 105 per cent. of the normal.

Accepting 22 cwts, as the normal rate of cane gur per acre, the gross outturn for the Province is estimated at 7,867,900 cwts. against 7,354,800 cwts. last year.

Other sources of gur.—The total quantity of gur likely to be obtained from the juice of the date palm is estimated at 1,338,600 cwts and from palmyra-palm at 13,200 cwts. The total quantity of gur in the Province from all sources this year is therefore estimated at 9,219,700 cwts.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Important Reports on School Hygiene.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for consideration a copy of a report from the Executive Health Officer, with accompaniments on the question of school hygiene and school medical improvement in the city of Bombay.

The Commissioner's letter was as follows :

"In May last, Dr. Goldsmith submitted a report on the condition of 125 of the primary schools in Bombay. Dr. Turner has now submitted a general report on the question of school hygiene and school medical inspection. Both of these reports I forward for the consideration of the Corporation. Dr. Goldsmith's report indicates the defective condition of many of the buildings which are used as school houses or school rooms. The difficulties of maintaining a satisfactory standard of buildings are recognised, but it is clear that a good many of the worst defects could be avoided if inspection by trained medical authorities could be made a precedent to any assistance being given to any school. Dr. Turner's report covers wider ground, and indicates the necessity for medical inspection of the children in schools, such as is now carried out in most countries of Europe and America. It is true that in those countries this inspection is a corollary and complement of compulsory education whereas in Bombay, as stated by Dr. Turner, little more than one-third of the children of school-going age attend the primary schools, and that we would thus miss the two-thirds of the children who would include the poorest classes. But this would facilitate the task : since not only would the numbers be fewer, but the home standard of hygiene of the children examined would not, though deficient enough in many cases, be so much below the standard aimed at in the schools as would be the case if all classes of children were included. Assuming, therefore, that the introduction of compulsory education is merely a question of time, even though it be of years, it would seem a wise policy to introduce medical inspection, while the numbers are of a manageable dimension, and to develop such inspection as the numbers increase. Dr. Turner's figures, though necessarily in the rough, show that the expense need not be prohibitive, provided the services of the medical men of the Health Department are utilized. Such utilization is necessary for the success of the scheme : firstly, because it would tend to economy and good management to use the machinery of an efficient and well organised department, and secondly, because the work done and the knowledge gained in the schools should be used to improve the sanitary condition of the homes from which the children come, and from which many of their ailments will arise, and the improvement of their sanitary condition is part of the duty of the Health Department. I have the honour therefore to recommend these reports to the careful consideration of the Corporation.

Dr. Jahangir J. Cursetji moved that the letter and the report be forwarded to the Schools Committee for report.

The proposition was carried.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal for the establishment of a school of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

The Commissioner's letter ran as follows :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 29th January, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, making proposals for the foundation of a school of Tropical Medicine in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, which it is proposed to erect close to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. The advantages which would accrue from the foundation of a school of Tropical Medicine would undoubtedly be great and the proposals of Government on the generous terms indicated in their letter will no doubt receive the most cordial consideration of the Corporation. While these advantages will be shared by other portions of India besides Bombay, the special knowledge which is expected to be acquired of the diseases peculiar to or markedly prevalent in Bombay, will be of assistance improving the health of the City, and the opportunities for post graduate study may be expected to be most readily taken advantage of by the young medical graduates of Bombay. The immediate and direct duty of the Corporation is the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the large and increasing population of the north of the Island and more particularly for those employed in the Mills. This obligation has been admitted by the Corporation, and their Committee which was appointed to report on the subject gladly accepted the proposal of King Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee to co-operate in the construction of a hospital, not with a view to escape this obligation, but because the funds thus rendered available would allow of a hospital being built on a more complete scale than would be possible out of unaided municipal resources. It is now to be considered whether the establishment and management of this hospital will be aided or in any way retarded by the creation of a school of medicine in conjunction with it. Regarding the question of expenditure, the Health Officer of the Corporation estimated that 120 beds for ordinary patients could be provided at a cost of Rs. 4,17,000 including, furnishing, and 100 beds for lying-in cases at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000, including furnishing, the total accommodation being thus 220 beds at a cost just under six lakhs. This contemplated building of the simplest possible description compatible with the object in view. It would appear from the letter, dated 22nd September, 1911, from the King Edward Memorial Committee, that Mr. Wittet's estimate of the cost of providing 180 beds would also be six lakhs. The proposal of Government, however, only contemplates the provision of 140 beds at a cost of from 10 to 12 lakhs. In view of the over-crowded condition of the existing hospitals, and the increasing population of this portion of the Island, this accommodation cannot be said to be sufficient and the increased cost is greater than would appear to be necessary even allowing for the architectural effect which would be desirable in a building of a memorial character. Careful consideration appears to be necessary regarding the proposals for the management of the hospital. It must in the first place be pointed out that, so far as municipal requirements are concerned, what is wanted is a general hospital which will treat the ordinary ailments and injuries of the people and particularly those to which mill hands are liable. Among the diseases referred to in the letter of Government as being specially important in Bombay, are cholera and plague which are at present treated in special infectious diseases hospitals and will always continue to be so. It is further probable that an increasing number of the cases which are now treated as ordinary fever will ultimately be sent to special hospitals. So far therefore as practical investigation is concerned, if these cases will have to be examined in their own hospitals, it would appear that the material on which the Tropical School would work already exists even without the erection of the proposed new hospital. It is apparently contemplated that the principal of the school should be in charge of the hospital and that the patients will be treated by the professors of the school, the remaining medical staff being entirely young graduates. It is a matter for consideration whether the fact that the special trend of the hospital is towards the study of tropical diseases and that its principal medical officers would be specialists in those diseases rather than in ordinary medical work, would in any way affect the usefulness of the Hospital for the treatment of ordinary accidents and ailments. It would, therefore appear that the King Edward Hospital could be satisfactorily established and worked for the purpose for which it is immediately required without the addition of a school of Tropical Medicine and that, if the school of Tropical Medicine is established, it would find plenty of material for teaching and study in the existing hospitals without waiting for the King Edward hospital. If, however, the question of management can be satisfactorily arranged, there are advantages in the combination or propinquity of the two institutions. The Corporation will doubtless be anxious to meet the wishes of Government so far as possible, since, apart from other considerations, without the co-operation of the latter, and of the committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund, there may be difficulty in arranging satisfactorily for the erection of the general hospital that is required for the north of the Island. I have the honour, therefore, to submit the proposal of Government for the early expression of the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain Logan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bussrah, with a general cargo.

The steamer Vermont, 2,723 tons, Captain K. B. Middleton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Cheltonian, 2,761 tons Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour on Monday from Portsaid in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quilon, 4,942 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Woods, 2400 tons, Captain H. Saunders, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff via Portsaid in ballast.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Monday from Middlesbro via Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Irismere, 2326 tons, Captain T. Hunter, sailed yesterday for Bushire in ballast.

The steamer Umkuji, 1296 tons, Captain A. Edwards, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Bombay Persia S. N. Co's steamer Mansuri, 3065 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Monday for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine
In Stream.
Majidi .....1857 Geddie .....Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 12.

Ankola.....1297 Edwards.....
Berwada.....3270 Kilner.....M M & Co
Bassano.....2762 Boxhall.....J P & Co
Cheltonian .....2761 Jones.....
Devanha.....4785 Hickcox.....Chin.....28-3.....
P & O Co
Delta .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co
Elsa.....2304 Warson .....W A & G & Co
Gallia.....555 wrati...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Irismere.....3326 Hunter .....T M & Co
Itola.....3402 Tucker.....Calcutta ...M M & Co
Kuala .....360 McLaria .....K N & Co
Kuwait .....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Kola.....370 Elson.....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Sumatt.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....951 Manley .....M M & Co
Malda.....1122 Bamber.....M M & Co
Meteor .....2575 Rommerson.....
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Steenbergen .....2455 Younge .....T M & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Semiramis .....736 Chessell .....
Quilon .....4942 Cole.....M M & Co
Vermont.....2723 Middleton .....
Wearbeck.....2446 Shotton .....T M & Co
Wakasa Maru.....3923 Nielsen.....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Aristo	2760	Bradley	Kobi	13-2	J F & Co
C & R Cronteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	15-2	
F Clan Mackinnon	3009	Young		17-2	J Finlay & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Busreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen			N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
N Athenic	3628	Penwill	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Nasri	912	Watson	Busreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	2718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	R Line
3 Woods	2459	Saunders			J Mackintosh & Co
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	15-2	R Line
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	17-2	R Line
7 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 President	3086	Bromar	Durban	16-2	A S & Co
12&13 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai		P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Elton			M M & Co
16 Coniston	2137	Wilson	Hull	7-3	

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Quilon	Cole	Calcutta, Jan 11
	Semiramis (Yacht)	Chessell	Cowes, Jan 10
12	Madura	Logan	Busreh, Feb 4
	Vermont	Middleton	Calcutta, Jan 24
	Bassano	Boxhall	Middlesbro

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Mansuri	Gore	Hull, &c
	Irismere	Hunter	Bushire
	Umkuzi	Edwards	Calcutta

The following vessels began to Load yesterday :—
Steamer Vermont for Japan.
" Wakasa Maru for Japan.
" Cheltonian for Japan.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Woods for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and she is expected here on the 14th at 7 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo on the 9th instant and is due here on the 13th instant morning and the same Co-pany's steamer Semiramis, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant evening.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	10	m 3 54	25 7	10	m 10 35	18 1
		4 14	a 24 7		10 50	a 22 2
S	11	m 4 31	24 5	11	m 11 43	18 8
		7 36	a 24 5			
M	12	m 5 18	23 6	12	m 1 15	22 9
		9 20	a 25 0		0 57	a 18 11
TU	13	m 7 1	23 0	13	m 3 17	22 4
		10 6	a 25 9		2 3	a 16 9
W	14	m 8 53	23 3	14	m 4 8	21 7
		10 39	a 26 6		2 58	a 18 4
TH	15	m 9 52	23 10	15	m 4 40	20 9
		11 6	a 27 3		3 44	a 17 9
F	16	m 10 31	24 8	16	m 5 7	19 11
		11 29	a 27 10		4 22	a 17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 10 (Saturday) Sunrise 7h 10m Sunset 6h m
" 11 (Sunday) " 7h 10m " 6h 37m
" 12 (Monday) " 7h 9m " 6h 37m
" 13 (Tuesday) " 7h 9m " 6h 37m
" 14 (Wednesday) " 7h 8m " 6h 38m
" 15 (Thursday) " 7h 8m " 6h 38m
" 16 (Friday) " 7h 7m " 6h 39m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Feb. 10th. 6h. 20-2m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p. m.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 13th February, 1912.

HOSPITAL AND TROPICAL SCHOOL.

The provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the large and increasing population of the North of the Island, and more particularly for those in the mills, is at present occupying the attention of the Corporation. A hospital is required at Parel, and, under the City of Bombay Police Act, the Corporation is under an obligation to provide one. To the assistance of the Corporation have come the Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund, who, with some six and a half lakhs of rupees at their disposal, have offered to build a hospital. Synchronously with this has arisen the question of establishing a school of Tropical Medicine at the Parel Laboratory and, as a School of Tropical Medicine cannot exist except in the closest association with a hospital, the obvious solution of associating the new hospital with the immediately adjacent Tropical school has been suggested. To ensure the representation of all parties, a Board of Managers for the hospital would be appointed, four being nominated by the Corporation, two by the King Edward Memorial Committee, two by Government, with the Principal of the School as an "ex officio" member. Responsible to and appointed by the Board would be the Superintendent of the Hospital, an Indian gentleman with experience in the administration of hospitals. Financial and other considerations come to the front, but the members of the Corporation are asked whether, taking a parochial view of what is required of them, they, as representatives of the community and the holders of the public purse, are to be satisfied with meeting the direct and immediate calls of one district, or looking abroad on the needs of the community, they should combine the performance of their direct duties with that of furthering the progress of medicine and of sanitation in our city and, indeed, in the country at large.

That there is need of a Post Graduate Tropical School in Bombay for research and for teaching is obvious to all who know how really little is known of the diarrhœas, the dysenteries, the sprues, the anæmias, the asthmas, the ulcers and the anomalous fevers other than malaria and plague that exact from our city so heavy a toll in sickness and in deaths. These are the ordinary diseases of Bombay ; the diseases which in a poor district like Parel will fill the wards of a hospital. In an ordinary hospital so numerous are the calls on the physicians and the surgeons that they can but apply the knowledge they have already and have neither the opportunity to fit themselves for nor the time to carry out the more exact and tedious modern methods of investigation, from which alone further knowledge of these diseases can come. On the other hand, though research in its narrower sense is not possible to the ordinary medical practitioner, the conscientious doctor in India as in England is only too anxious to spend his periods of holiday in visiting schools, where progressive work is being done, and the demand for a Post Graduate school at Parel has long been known to the Parel staff who, almost weekly, receive enquiries from qualified medical men regarding courses of instruction. While the necessity for a Post Graduate school and, with it, a hospital will be generally admitted, it will be necessary to see that as far as possible the hospital accommodation will serve the district. The Municipal Commissioner writes, and we agree with him, that the hospital for one hundred beds, provided in the Government scheme, cannot be sufficient, but for that matter when the large and growing population is taken into account, it would seem that the two hundred beds of the alternative scheme is also but a nominal contribution to the requirements of the district.

We understand that the beds in the Government scheme were limited to one hundred solely on account of the recurring expenses, and the figure was chosen as being the minimum required for the school. In our wealthy city it should not be difficult, now that the need is known, to find money enough to build the King Edward Memorial Hospital of such a capacity that it would serve alike the needs of the community and the purposes of the Post Graduate school. This brings up the question of the cost of a hospital in referring to which the Municipal Commissioner contrasts the small estimates made by the Health Officer and by Mr. Wittet with the more liberal estimate put forward by Government and on considering the extraordinary difference, any one who has studied the costs of hospital buildings is forced to the conclusion that the estimates are for very different projects. A modern hospital is something more than a place for sick people to sleep and die in, and before contrasting the estimate of six lakhs in the former schemes with that of ten to twelve lakhs in the latter, we should like to know that the schemes are equally comprehensive. That they provide equally well for the adequate nursing and treatment of the patients, that there is an efficient out-patient department and that such necessaries as a nurses' home, a laundry, a superintendent's house, a dairy and a mortuary, have not been omitted. A hospital built in England for municipal purposes costs from £400 to £600 per bed or say, fifteen lakhs for a hospital of two hundred beds. This cost is less per bed, we understand, than that of the new Bomanji Petit Hospital and much less than the new hospitals in Lucknow, Lahore and Rangoon have amounted to. It is legitimate to ask if an extraordinarily cheap hospital will be efficient ; for if inefficient it cannot be of use to the district or to the Post Graduate school ; still less will it be a suitable memorial to King Edward.

A Noted Divine.

The late Dr. Fairbairn was one of the most eminent divines of our day, well known by his teaching and books to a wide public. Having studied theology in in his native city of Edinburgh under the famous Dr. Guthrie, who so ardently supported the Free Church movement and advocated the establishment of Ragged Schools, he went to Germany and passed through a long theological course at the Berlin University and came in contact with several distinguished Biblical scholars of the continent. He passed some time at Aberdeen holding a pastorate there and aspiring unsuccessfully to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University, and in 1878 settled at Bradford as Principal of the Theological college there. Already when he was at Aberdeen he began to contribute articles to the *Contemporary Review* which attracted considerable attention and which proved the basis of his first book, "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," treating of the genesis and development of the idea of God, and especially of the belief in immortality which was created through all the ancient philosophies and religions of India and Greece. This book at once marked him out as a thinker and a controversialist of great power and promise, and though it has been followed by a series of volumes from his pen, and from others on the subject, it is still a valuable contribution exploding many modern errors regarding scientific speculation on theism. His Biblical scholarship was early recognised by his election in 1870 on the company of revisors of the Old Testament; but it is not as a scholar so much as a thinker that he has distinguished himself by his books. After presiding for eight years with great ability over the Airedale College at Bradford, he was called to undertake similar duties and responsibilities in a higher sphere by being appointed Principal of the Mansfield College which was established in 1885 at Oxford for the education of men for the non-conformist ministry and for bringing them in closer touch with the learning and culture of the great Anglican University. Some years previously there was a college, the Spring Hill, established at Birmingham by Mr. Mansfield, but mainly through the influence of Dr. Fairbairn, it was decided to transfer it to Oxford and the latter was unanimously elected its first Principal. He continued to preside over its destinies for nearly a quarter of a century, and only lately retired when he was well past his three score and ten. At Oxford he not only identified himself with Mansfield College but exerted a wider influence beyond the comparatively narrow circle of his own students, over successive generations of under-graduates and graduates of the University generally. His eloquent and thoughtful lectures always attracted persons from the other colleges by whom they were well attended. The original object of removing the college to Oxford was then more than fulfilled, for the non-conformists not only obtained a wider outlook for their ministers, but in their turn they succeeded through Dr. Fairbairn, in influencing many Oxford men and making them better acquainted with their own point of view.

Thirteen years ago Dr. Fairbairn came on a lecturing tour to India, being sent by the University of Chicago to deliver lectures on the Haskell foundation to the people of India, and gave a coarse in the Presidency towns, including Bombay, where he met most of our Indian thinkers. He had been at the beginning of his career attracted by Indian religions and one of his first undertakings at Aberdeen included an exposition of the religious thought of India in a series of lectures on the non-Christian religions. While out here, therefore, speaking to educated Hindus and Mahomedans as to their own religious experience as compared with his own his undertaking was not quite a novel one, as he had previous considerable knowledge of his hearers' faiths. But at the same time his attention was forced by his situation to consider certain philosophical problems which, as he says, he had to attempt to solve before he could think of undertaking any large historical investigation. In fact, he was compelled to consider Christianity in the light of those other faiths. "He could not but feel that Christianity stood among the religions which must be historically investigated and philosophically construed and that no greater injury could be done to it than to claim for it exceptional consideration at the hands of the historical student or philosophical thinker." Thus coming to India to teach, he also learnt ; new points of view opened out to him, and gave to their consideration a whole subsequent volume, one of the best he ever wrote, the "Philosophy of the Christian Religion" in which a strong effort is made to combine great confidence in metaphysics with strong belief in the uniqueness of Christianity while the other religions are treated not only justly but even generously, for as he well says "he who would maintain the Christian must be just and even generous to all the religions created and professed of men." This work, published ten years ago, may be said to sum up his teaching in the subject. Dr. Fairbairn continued to write for the *Contemporary Review* till the last of his works appeared in it.

Sugar Trade.

Reviewing the sugar trade in these columns a few months ago we concluded our remarks with the following sentence :—"What with no buying to arrive from the proper sources of supply as second-hand sugar is, for the time being, offering cheap and preventing buyers calling for supplies from the right quarters, and with no prospect of any coming into our market in the near future, we expect to see the demand for sugar here exceeding the supply and pushing prices up"—To-day the situation is exactly as was anticipated. Stocks are very low and prices are very high. There is very little sugar available in Mauritius and Javas cannot be had on a large scale before June. As a rule dealers in India buy Javas only for shipment from June to December, and at the present moment they would be glad to secure, even if any odd lots of inferior sugar are offering, from Java for February, March or April shipment. In the end we shall have to draw on beet-sugar for our requirements, at still higher rates, before the arrival of the new crop Javas. We might have seen such a state of conditions ruling here much earlier if it had not been for the outbreak of the rebellion in China. A large quantity of sugar in Java, ear-marked for China, could not be exported to that country. A good portion of it could thus be secured by Indian dealers at reasonable rates. This helped to replenish stocks in India to some extent, but supplies from that source are no longer available now and Indian markets must before very long begin to draw on beet sugar from Europe where prices are already high, with a tendency towards firmness, as the Cuban crop this year is reported not to have come up to expectations. Under these circumstances we must expect rates here to continue very firm and tend upward. The present rate for white Java is 17-10 per cwt. Forwards the middle of last year was 11 and 11-6 up to December shipment and onward with no buyers. This means a rise of much over 50 per cent in price.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at Sunday midnight and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m on Friday next.

The recent notification from the War Office regarding military reliefs is due, says the *Pioneer*, to the disturbed state of China. The 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers who were under orders for India, will stand fast at Hong-Kong. In consequence of this the 1st Warwickshire Regiment will remain at Bombay instead of proceeding to Aden, and the 1st Lincolnshires will not move from the latter station to England.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th January, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 302,796 maunds with an increase of Rs. 44,395 in the earnings.

Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, Principal Medical Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division, will act as moderator at the competitions for the King-Emperor's All-India ambulance challenge shields, and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Cup to be held at Lucknow on the 16th and 17th instant.

The yacht "Semiramis," under the command of Captain Edwin H. Chessell, (belonging to Lord Anglesey,) arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Cowes, which port she left on the 10th of January, calling en route at Naples, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Aden. The following party was on board, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady S. Wilson, Lord Falconer and Lord Lascelles.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Army Service Corps, and the abolition of horse-transport companies, orders have now been issued by the Army Council for the formation of new mechanical transport companies at Portsmouth, Bulford, Aldershort, and Woolwich.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Hamilton Des Vœx, late of the Indian Army, who saw service in Egypt and on the North-West Frontier of India, and who died in Brussels on Oct. 27, aged fifty-eight, left estate of the gross value of £4,646, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £4,519.

The keel of the new battleship "Marlborough" was laid at Devonport on January 26.

On Jan. 29, King Alfonso opened a wireless telegraphic station at Aranjuez, a short distance to the southward of Madrid, and exchanged messages with the Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Champ Clark and Mr. W. R. Hearst are candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

In a circular memorandum from the War Office to general officers commanding-in-chief, the names of any captains of the Royal Field Artillery are called for, who are desirous of transfer to a unit in India this trooping season.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE NEW NAVY.

Westralia for the Anglo-Indian.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Jan. 30.

The Adjutant-General (Lieutenant-Colonel Chauvel) has issued instructions to District Commandants embodying organisation proposals for 1912. What is known as the 1894 class—that is, those senior cadets born in 1894—will move up, after medical examination into the adult forces, forming the first section of the adult compulsory soldiers. They will serve in the present adult units which will retain the name militia forces, but a territorial organisation of the adult forces is in sight and the units may at once be given territorial names. One object is to induce a spirit of rivalry among them by associating each with the locality in which its members reside. Every effort is to be made by the officers to bring the militia up to existing peace establishments. This must be done by June, after which no one will be able to enlist in the forces, except in the Light Horse, all augmentation being made from the senior cadet ranks. Those above 19 years of age desiring military experience and pay should, therefore, enlist at once. An important point is that the re-enlistment of the present members of the forces will not be allowed after the expiry of the existing term of service, the exceptions being warrant and non-commissioned officers Australian Light Horse. In the case of Light Horse units raised outside the five mile radius of any training locality all re-uruiting will be voluntary, and in other cases voluntary enlistment of those not liable to compulsory training will be allowed if there are not sufficient universal trainees with horses to keep up the establishment. This indicates that the Government do not propose to supply horses to Light Horse units. The system of transferences from the senior cadets will primarily be voluntary. Trainees will be asked to state what unit they would like to serve in. If volunteers exceed the numbers required for any particular unit the brigade major is to select from the number required. If the volunteers are insufficient the area officer will post the required numbers to the units after consultation with the brigade major. The technical side is to be secured by the brigade majors forwarding each year a list showing the trainees possessing the technical skill required. These will have to serve as posted.

THE AUSTRALIAN MILITIA.

The adult military forces between the ages of 18 and 25, apart from the Australian Light Horse, will be known as the "Australian Militia." Various other names have been suggested for the universal system of adult service. Mr. Deakin, wanted the "Australian Guard," and another well-supported name was that of "The Territorials." The Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce) stated to-day that the time honoured name of militia would be adopted.

Referring to the scheme of the new organisation, the Minister said it represented the steps to be taken by which the new forces would be grafted on to the old forces. It was suggested to him that a fault in the decision lay in the fact that men now serving in the militia were not to be allowed to re-enlist—that, in fact, good trained material was to be set adrift. "On the contrary," declared the Minister, "we will have better-trained men, and far more of them. The proposals are all on the side of strengthening the forces." In the present forces of 23,000 men, he added, there were many who had had little training, and many who had not even had recruit training. At present men went out, say, at the rate of 7,000 a year. There would be 20,000 trainees coming in yearly from the seinor cadets, which the training was really efficient recruit training. This would mean a force of nearly 40,000 trained men this year, and a force continually and rapidly increasing. The periods of training would be longer, and the best men among the present forces would become non-commissioned, or even commissioned, officers, of whom a number would be required, and would therefore not be lost to the forces.

The new scheme was received with general interest in military circles to-day, and what little criticism was levelled against it concerned the "Notice to quit" given to the present members of the militia at the end of their period of service.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.

The proposal of the Commonwealth Government to establish a Savings Bank branch in connection with their scheme for a Commonwealth Bank, was discussed at considerable length by the delegates to the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne this week. The Prime Minister was invited to attend the Conference to explain his amended scheme under which the States were to be taken into a species of partnership in relation to the Federal Savings Bank. The scheme, as outlined by Mr. Fisher, was that the States should be allowed to contribute a portion of the capital, not exceeding one-half, required by the new institution; that their liabilities should be in proportion to the amount of capital they described; that the profits should be likewise; and that the Commonwealth Bank should take over the Savings Bank of each State as a going concern. The management of the new institution, Mr. Fisher explained, would be vested in a governor appointed by the Federal authorities, and the States would have no voice in its control. On this latter point, the Premiers failed to see eye to eye with Mr. Fisher, Mr. Watt, the Victorian Treasurer, voiced the general opinion of the delegates when he said he failed to see what advantage would accrue to the States by accepting the Commonwealth proposal. The State Savings Banks were well managed, the public had every confidence in them, and there did not seem to be the slightest necessity for a change ; moreover, they did not know what kind of business would be done by the Federal Bank, and the interests of the States in regard to loans might consequently be jeopardised. The Premier of New South Wales tabled a motion, the effect of which, had it been agreed to by the Commonwealth, would have been to postpone the creation of a Federal Savings Bank for a period of five years, the States in return providing the Commonwealth with loan money to an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the margin between their monthly deposits and withdrawals. This motion was agreed to by the Conference, but Mr. Fisher declined to accept it, and on Tuesday, the last day of the session, a further resolution was carried, in which the Conference expressed its "readiness to accept the proposals submitted by the Prime Minister, subject to a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at for giving the States an equitable share in the management of the Commonwealth Bank." It is difficult to see what other attitude the Premiers could have adopted. It would have been manifestly unjust for them to have surrendered the whole of the business of the State Savings Banks without obtaining a voice in the management of the Federal institution, and as the Commonwealth declined to concede this, the matter could not be further discussed. It will be interesting now to note what course Federal Ministers will pursue. A policy of active aggression on the interests of the State Savings Banks is threatened, and it may be taken for granted that those into whose hands the safekeeping of the people's funds has been entrusted will put up a good fight. When the day came for these to retire they were faced with the question as to where they could settle and enjoy good health, and if they had children where the prospects of success for them were the best ; where they could go among people, they could assist in building up a good citizenship. That country was Australia. They had here all this offered, and if they came they came to one of the dominions beyond the sea. What had they to offer the Anglo-Indian ? A good climate, where he could found a home for himself and family. He could have land on easy terms. They would give him 160 acres free. No, that was wrong, they would lease it now. But the Britisher liked freehold. They could help him with the Agricultural Bank to start and make a home. He (Sir John) hoped that Anglo-Indians would be induced by every means to come here. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that they would soon have a large Anglo-Indian settlement, because the Anglo-Indians were the right sort of people and they desired to build up the country on right lines.

TOO MUCH TAXATION.

A public meeting of Sydney taxpayers was held

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

three days ago to decide upon a practical course to obtain united action by all taxpayers, to secure radical amendments of the many drastic provisions of the Income Tax Act of last session. Mr. Innes Hoad occupied the chair, and characterised the Act as hairbrained and ill-conceived. They were assembled, he said, to protest against the unscientific manner in which taxation was being levied upon the community both by the Federal and State Parliaments. They felt that taxation had become a means of exorting from certain classes more than was necessary for carrying on the Government of the country. It had come to be an accepted thing that the Government might extort from the public whatever amount of money they thought fit to devote to any sort of experimental purpose. Mr. Wm. Harding referred to the indecent haste in which the Bill was passed through Parliament, it being subjected to the closure, without reasonable information being given by the Minister in charge of the measure. It was badly drafted and faulty in construction. It brought into liability, income from many sources that had hitherto always been exempted. It proposed to raise at least three, possibly four or five, times as much tax as in former years. It was unscientific and full of injustice from cover to cover. The Minister in charge of it on being appealed to for information, was compelled to admit that he did not know what was meant or intended. It was decided to appoint a committee to have amendments introduced in the Income tax Bill, to be submitted to Parliament in February.

ANGLO-INDIAN SETTLEMENT.

At a dinner at Adelaide this week, Mr. W. Farquhar Macrae proposed, "Anglo-Indian Settlement in Australia," Captain Cook, he believed, was credited with discovering Australia, but so far as Ceylon and Indian men went he thought he could say that his friend Wayman had discovered Western Australia. He was a resident for a good many years in Ceylon, but until Mr. Wayman came across here they knew very little of Western Australia. Last year between 500 and 700 tourists went from the Commonwealth to the colony. They must all have come back with very different impressions from those they went with. They would find that there, as here, planters had at times to battle against difficult natural conditions. In some particulars the difficulties were greater as Ceylon was not peopled by the British race. Labour conditions were not by any means similar to those prevailing here, and he could tell his friends in India and Ceylon, that so far as Western Australia went, he had not found the labour question insurmountable. Much depended on the way men were treated. Turning to the question of making known Westralia's advantages to Anglo-Indians, he had, he said, noted with interest that it was proposed to hold at Perth an International Exposition to celebrate the opening of the trans-Australian railway. He could not imagine a better advertisement for the country than would thus be supplied. He hoped his friends in that State would realise that there were just as many people interested in Western Australia in India and Ceylon as there were men in the State looking to see the growth and development of their own country. He knew in the country he came from there were hundreds of men who when the time comes for them to retire desire to settle with their families among men of their own colour and culture. He did feel that the advantages of this State should be brought prominently before these. He knew, to take only Ceylon, that much of the information regarding Western Australia that had been disseminated there had made a great number of men turn their eyes in this direction. Two years ago on a holiday in India, he found in messes and clubs a large number of men considering the dominions with a view to making their homes there. He believed that the more of these men that they could get to settle among themselves in Western Australia, the stronger they would knit themselves together. He trusted that everything they could do to promote Anglo-Indian settlement would be done, and that the efforts would continue to flourish. He could say, if he was not presuming, speaking with but one year's experience, that he considered in Western Australia they had a glorious country, and he trusted in a few years they would see directed towards these shores not only a greatly augmented immigration from the old country, but from among the British population of the eastern dependencies of the Empire.

Sir John Forrest in responding to the toast, said: Australia in general, and Western Australia in particular, were entirely suitable for Anglo-Indian settlement. So far as they in Australia went, they desired that the Anglo-Indian planter, civil official, merchant or military officer, or whatever position he might occupy, that when he retired he could be induced to turn his attention to this great southern continent. They desired this not only for themselves, but for their sakes also. They knew the men who had settled in India and Ceylon, and built up the great structure of law, order, and commerce there, were men of high character, and in every way suitable to make good citizens of this country. They with their families would help to build up this great Commonwealth. They all knew the difficulties Anglo-Indians laboured under in India and Ceylon as regards the bringing up of their families, and the great portion of their time that had to be spent in the old country.

PREFERENCE FOR CANADA.

The Federal Government are prepared to give Canada and New Zeland the benefit of the British preferential duties in the tariff provided Australian goods are allowed into Canada and New Zealand at the rates imposed by those countries on British goods. A Bill will be introduced into the Federal Parliament next session, providing that the preference should apply to Canadian goods, but general items will in all probability, be excepted. Mr. Tudor states that in the interviews he had had with Mr. Ross, the Canadian representative in Australia, he had ascertained that if Canadian goods were granted British rates by Australia, the Canadian preferential tariff as it applied to Great Britain would automatically be applied to Australian imports into Canada.

Regarding the proposal for an improved steamship service between Canada and Australia, he said that had there been a reciprocal treaty, there would have been no difficulty about the subsidising of the mail steamers. To grant a subsidy without reciprocity and for steamers calling at New Zealand was not considered advisable. The figures furnished by Mr. Ross based on the 1910 trade showed that Australia exported £80,000 worth of goods to Canada. Altogether the duty that would have been saved on the Canadian preferential rate would have been £7,787. The Canadian exports to Australia, during the same year amounted to £110,294 in value. The duty paid was £18,749, of which £13,349 would have been paid had the preferential rate applied. These figures show a difference of £2,328 in favour of Australia.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The first large enterprise to be undertaken in the building of the Federal capital city is the erection of a 600 kilowatt power-house, on the banks of the Molongio River. From this the Director-General of Works intends to get power for brickworks, tunnelling, water-pumping plants, lighting and haulage. Cabinet consideration has led to the adoption of a semi-Australian-made policy. The Government disliked the idea of directing that the power plant must be made in Australia, so it instructed the Home Affairs Department to advertise for tenders only in the Commonwealth, but to consider those forwarded from other parts of the world. Triple expansion high-speed engines are required. Australian engineers are capable of turning out the plant required, although no such high-speed engines have yet been made in the Commonwealth, and the Minister of Home Affairs states that he intends to encourage local manufacture to the extent of substantial preference. In the Federal capital estimates a sum of £20,000 was set down for the plant. The water scheme is estimated to cost £210,000, and brickworks, to cost £30,000, will be proceeded with, the actual work of building the city being commenced when a temporary water supply and sanitation systems are ready for the hosts of workmen to be employed.

(Continued on page 6).

Twenty thousand rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, consigned to Pekin from Germany, have traversed Russia.

It is understood that the Roman Catholics in Canada have made strong representations to the Vatican requesting that the *Ne Temere* decree should not be

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LORD HALDANE LEAVES BERLIN.

Naval Armaments were not Discussed.

LIBERAL PRESS PERTURBED AT MR. CHURCHILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

Lord Haldane and his brother left here yesterday. There was nobody at the station, but a handful of journalists. The private character of the visit was thus emphasised to the end.

More speculation has been aroused in the German papers by the fact that Sir Ernest Cassel arrived in Berlin by the same train as Lord Haldane, and left on Saturday after prolonged conferences with Lord Haldane.

A message to the *Daily Mail* says its correspondent has official authority for stating that the subject of naval armaments was not discussed by Lord Haldane with his hosts in any form. It was mutually agreed that the subject could not be debated so far as Germany was concerned.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Interviewed by a party of journalists, Lord Haldane stated that he had found the friendliest feeling everywhere in Germany.

The Liberal papers are still perturbed over Mr. Churchill's speech.

The *Daily Chronicle* regrets the passage containing the word "luxury" as unfortunate and inopportune, though meant innocently. The paper trusts that endeavours to reach an understanding will not be marred by the chance phrase of a Minister, afflicted with a literary temperament.

The *Daily News* demands to know whether Mr. Churchill's forecast of an eventual increase in the ratio of naval superiority was previously approved by the Cabinet. It censures Mr. Churchill for assuming that an improvement in relations can only follow an agreement, regarding naval armaments, instead of *vice versa*.

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

It is semi-officially stated here that Lord Haldane came to ascertain whether anything, and if so, what, might be done to mitigate the undoubted tension between the two countries.

The statement says it is unlikely that any definite agreements have been reached, but it is quite certain that the question of armaments was not raised. Indeed, it was impossible to find any formula upon which a serious discussion on the subject might be based. One must wait and see whether the information which Lord Haldane takes back will materialise into tangible proposals in the course of further diplomatic discussions. Anyhow, the statement concludes, Lord Haldane will do a service by dispelling Mr. Churchill's idea that the German navy is a luxury.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Elected President Declines Office.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Dr. Spahn has refused the presidency of the Reichstag, the Conservatives considering that the co-operation of a Socialist in the presidency would involve Dr. Spahn in responsibility for the chaos, which is expected to ensue, when there is a Socialist in the chair.

The Reichstag meets to-morrow under the presidency of Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist vice-president. This is the first time that the House has been presided over by a Socialist.

A new president will be elected on Wednesday.

THE GAEKWAR'S HEIR.

Returns to India after Course at Harvard.

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

The heir to the Gaekwar of Baroda left for India yesterday, having completed [a course for a bachelor's degree at Harvard.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

England's Record Score.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The weather was delightful for the resumption of the fourth test match. There was a good attendance and the wicket was in excellent condition. England completed her first innings for 589 runs, a record for a test match. Rhodes, in a solid innings, made 179, including fourteen fours. Gunn made 75, Woolley 56 and Foster 50.

Australia then went in again and had made eight runs for no wicket when play ceased for the day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The death is announced of Lord Wandsworth.

[Sydney James Stern, 1st Baron Wandsworth, was the eldest son of the Viscount de Sternad a member of the firm of Stern Brothers. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and contested Mid-Surrey in the Liberal interest in 1880 and 1884 and the Tiverton Division of Devonshire in 1885. In 1886 he contested the Borough of Ipswich and from 1891 to 1895—when he was raised to the peerage—was Member of Parliament for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk. During his political career he introduced a Bill for the better housing of the working classes in Rural Districts and a pamphlet on the Parliamentary Franchise. Lord Wandsworth was a Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal and Honorary Colonel of the 4th Vol. Batts, Eastern Surrey Regt. He was also a Justice of the Peace both in Surrey and London.]

REPUBLIC IN CHINA.

Abications Promulgated by the Emperor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, FEB. 12.

The Edict establishing a Republic is expected to-day.

PEKING, FEB. 12.

Three Edicts have been issued indicating that the Throne accepts the Republic, that it accepts conditions agreed upon between Yuan-Shi-Kai and the Republicans, and that it informs Viceroys and Governors that the Throne retires from political power to meet the people's wishes, and instructs the provincial chiefs to keep the people quiet.

CARIBBEAN SEA COUNTRIES

Significance of Mr. Knox's Visit.

WASHINGTON, FEB, 12.

The visit of Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, to the Caribbean countries, is regarded as having a world-wide significance owing to its connection with the Panama Canal. It is understood that the visit will remove the suspicions of the Central American Governments concerning supposed projects of territorial aggrandisement by the United States, while emphasising the ever-increasing political reasons for avoiding any European encroachment in the Caribbean sea.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Manchester Men Resume Work.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Manchester dockers have resumed work on a promise that their grievances would be considered.

DEATH OF LORD LISTER.

Only Surgeon who has been Made a Peer.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The death is announced of Lord Lister.

[It was once stated by a high London surgeon, that Lord Lister succeeded in applying scientific and practical surgery to the benefit of mankind and to the sparing of human life and suffering more than any other person who has ever lived. This high praise, of course, referred to the Lister treatment known as "antiseptic surgery." In a letter sent to Sir Hector Cameron but a few years ago, regarding his antiseptic treatment Lord Lister stated that in treating surgical cases he always endeavoured to avoid the direct action of the antiseptic substance upon the tissue, so far as was consistent, in the existing state of knowledge, with attaining the essential object of preventing the development of injurious microbes in the part concerned. In compound fracture, to which in 1865, he first put in practice the antiseptic principle, he applied undiluted carbolic acid freely to the injured part in order to distroy the septic microbes already present. The carbolic acid formed with the blood a dense chemical compound which, together with some layers of lint steeped in the acid, produced a crust that adhered firmly to the wound and the adjacent part till the danger was over, its surface being painted from time to time with the acid, to guard against the penetration of septic change into its substance. Meanwhile in the undisturbed wound, the portions of tissue which had been destroyed by the caustic, were replaced by living tissue formed at their expense. That dead tissue, when protected from external influences, was so disposed of, was a most important truth new to pathology, and it afterwards suggested the idea of the catgut ligature. The introduction of this new method in the ligature of vessels by Lord Lister, when he was Professor at the University of Glasgow, was a great surgical innovation. Before practising this new method in his wards, he experimented on the vessels of a horse and a calf, and with such success that he justified himself in using it in the human subject.

Lord Listar's teaching and work were characterised by the somewhat rare combination of the theoretical or deductive method with splendid powers of observation and experiment, coupled with indomitable perseverance in varying his procedure according to the results to be obtained. As a lecturer, Lord Lister spoke extempore, slowly, and deliberately, thinking out his argument as he went along. His language was always clear and graceful, but almost never rhetorical. To his students and those who came into close contact with him in his work, he gave the impression of absolute truthfulness and trustworthiness in stating his observations and experiments.

The honours which have followed his course have been conspicuous, and in one respect unprecedented in Britain. He is the first member for the medical profession who has been raised to the Peerage; he was created a Baron in 1897, having been previously made a Baronet in 1883. His observations and discoveries in the antiseptic treatment, which have often been referred to as 'Listerism' are of world-wide fame and universal beneficence. A sentence from the congratulatory letter which was sent to him on the occasion of his eightieth birthday by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons reads: "As time passes the blessings which have followed your life's work have been innumerable, and the knowledge that they become each year more and more manifest must, we feel assured, be a source of extreme consolation to you in your distinguished and honourable retirement."

Lord Lister had nearly completed his eighty-fifth year, having been born on April 5, 1827, the son of a Quaker gentleman, the late Joseph Jackson Lister, of Epton in Essex. He received his education from the University of London, at which he obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Arts. In 1856, he became an assistant surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and four years later had made a sufficient name for himself to secure the appointment of Professor of Surgery at the University of Glasgow. This post he held for nine years, when he resigned it to take up a more important one, the Professorship of Clinical Surgery at Edinburgh University. Here he remained until 1877, when he became Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College, London, where he remained until 1893. The year after his arrival in London, he was appointed Surgeon—Extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria, and subsequently he became Serjeant-Surgeon in ordinary to King George. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Privy Councillor, and was decorated by King Edward with the Order of Merit. From 1895-1900, he was President of the Royal Society, and in 1896, President of the British Association for the advancement of Science. It was at the close of his year of office in the latter capacity that he was elevated to the peerage.

There is no heir to the barony.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at midnight of the 11th, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant.

The "Moldavia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Reopening on the 14th Instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Parliament was originally fixed to meet on the 13th inst., but owing to Nationalists' feelings regarding the unlucky day, the opening has been postponed until the 14th

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Laying of First Section from Aleppo.

BERLIN, FEB. 11.

A telegram from Aleppo states that the laying of a section of the Baghdad Railway to the east of Aleppo began yesterday.

ANGRY ULSTERMEN.

Lord Pirrie Pelted with Rotten Eggs.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Lord Pirrie, while on his way to London, was pelted by the crowd at Larne, with rotten eggs, herrings and small bags of flour. His clothes were ruined, and he was rescued by the police.

[Lord Pirrie, who is closely connected with Belfast, through his chairmanship of the shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, was Mr. Churchill's host during his visit to Belfast to hold his much-debated meeting. Lord Pirrie is Depaty-Lieutenant for the county of the city of Belfast, and was Lord Mayor of Belfast in 1896-7.

Larne is a seacoast town, about 20 miles north of Belfast.]

PERSIAN FINANCE.

Further Big Loan of Several Millions.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg states that in addition to advances to Persia of £100,000 each from the British and Russian Government, arrangements have been agreed upon for a loan of five or six millions sterling to be provided by an Anglo-French syndicate on behalf of Britain and Russia.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Arnst, the present champion, and Ernest Barry, the English champion, will row a match on the Thames in June for the Championship of the world.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Address of Welcome to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday next, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur will move that an address of welcome be presented to Lord Charmichael, the first Governor of Bengal, on his arrival at Calcutta, and that a committee of six members and the chairman be appointed to draft the address.

PUNJAB SANITATION.

Scheme for Model Dwellings near Canals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

A Press communique, issued by the Punjab Government, says that in accordance with the recommendations of the Plague Committee, which assembled in Simla in 1910, the Punjab Government has had under consideration certain designs and plans for a model house, suitable for an agriculturist, to be erected in accordance with hygienic and sanitary principles. A prize was offered by Hakim Ghulam Nabi of Lahore for the best design of a model dwelling, suitable for an agriculturist, occupying canal land and costing not more than three hundred rupees. The prize was won by Mr. Sherlock Hubbard, and the design has been scrutinised by the chief medical and sanitary authorities in the Punjab. Some modification in the design may be necessary to make it suitable for all parts of the Province, but Sir Louis Dane is asking the Financial Commissioners to commend it to the favourable notice of colonists on new canals. The colonists should be encouraged to adopt this plan, where possible, and in other respects to aim at a higher level of sanitation than that which now obtains in the Punjab.

A DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Non-examining College Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

At a public meeting held last evening at the Beadon Square to consider the proposed Dacca University Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal moved the following resolution, which was adopted:—

"That this meeting, while entering its respectful, but most emphatic, protest against the idea of instituting a second examining university like that of Calcutta at Dacca begs, however, to submit that the establishment of a real teaching university on advanced modern lines in the new town of Dacca equipped for higher post graduate researches and studies in all branches of learning, literary, scientific and technical managed and controlled by educational experts actually engaged in teaching in the university itself with no outside schools or colleges affiliated to it and open to students from all parts of India and even to foreigners, subject only to the limitations of its accommodating capacity, would meet a real want, would be hailed with unfeigned gratitude by the people and would signalise the Imperial visit in a shape and form that would carry its blessings to unborn generations and would thus perpetuate a deep sentiment of loyalty evoked by that visit."

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Procedure of Payment in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of a friendly suit brought by the Calcutta Corporation against the Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, the Accountant General of Bengal, and the Trustees of the Corporation sinking fund. This suit was brought for the opinion of the Court under order 36 of the Civil Procedure Code. Under the Calcutta Municipal act there is a provision for the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off loans raised by the Corporation on debentures. On 1st December last a loan of twenty lakhs fell due and the Corporation asked the trustees to pay the due from the sinking fund. The Trustees said they would not pay more than three lakhs seventy-five thousand and asked the Corporation to borrow the balance although there was money in the hands of the Trustees belonging to the Corporation. The question before His Lordship was whether the Trnstees had that discretion. His Lordship held that the attitude taken up by the Corporation that the Trustees were bound to pay out of sinking fund was a correct view and the trustees must comply with the requisition of the Corporation.

EXPLOSION ON OIL STEAMER.

Stirring Experience of British Sailors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

A stirring sea story was told by the Chief Officer of the German steamer "Adamsturn," which arrived in Calcutta this morning. He said that when on the voyage to Calcutta from New York, he picked up in the Atlantic Ocean two boats containing seven British sailors and 15 Chinamen from the Anglo-American oil steamer, "Chesapeace," which was heavily laden with naptha and exploded on December 5th, and the officers and crew had to take to boats. They were eight days in open boats before being picked up by the "Adamsturn." The Chief Officer of "Chesapeace" and four others were badly injured and the former died three days later. The rest of the rescued sailors were put a shore at Gibraltar. The second officer and 38 Chinamen, who were in other boats, are still missing.

UNITED BENGAL

Hindu and Mahomedan Amity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Nawab Serajul Islam has made a suggestion for establishing a Hindu-Mahomedan Association for bringing about peace, amity and friendly feeling between the two communities on a permanent basis. The Nawab writes:—

"Now that the two Bengals are united, it is high time that our leaders should devise some means for bringing about harmony between the two races and for removing the causes of difference that exist betwen them. For the purpose of attaining the object in view, I would suggest the formation of a joint central committee at Calcutta, consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan members, with branches in the several districts of the Bengal Presidency. The object of such committee will be (1) to take steps for the reconciliation of the two communities, (2) so far as practicable to remove all causes of misapprehension between them, and (3) generally to promote good feelings and friendly relations between them."

INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

A meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association was held on Sunday night to consider the fuller assurance given by Government regarding the protection of its interests and the prospects of telegraph subordinates. Mr. Isaac, President of the Association, occupied the chair. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting places on record its gratitude and satisfaction for the further assurance conveyed by Government, and ventures to hope that Government will not refuse to accede to the request that Mr. Dempster, with two upper subordinates, be appointed to assist in formulating the scheme of amalgamation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 12.

Before leaving for Mysore, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief conferred at considerable length with the officers commanding units in Bangalore at the Brigade Office, on the question of military building operations in Cubbon Road raised by landlords and tenants of that locality, who have now received a reply to their petition to His Excellency to say that he awaits the remarks of the local military authorities on the question before receiving the proposed deputation.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 12.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on February 10th and 11th, reports that the Damroh party has returned to Rotung. The survey work is still proceeding at Shimong, but the weather is cloudy. The mule road between Rotung and the Sirong River is now completed.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

An application was made to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher on behalf of Messrs. Brumner Mand and Co. for a rule on Janki Das Sadnarain to show cause why he could not be committed for contempt of court for having disobeyed an injunction of this court. In June last a suit was filed by the plaintiff against the Defendant for restraining him from selling alkali known as Sunbrand alkali. the Defendant committed the breach of an injunction. His Lordship granted a rule.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

The problem of our supplies of foodstuffs and raw material in time of war was the subject of a paper which was read two days ago at the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. George Renwick, Rear-Admiral R. G. O. Tupper presided at the meeting. Speaking as a shipowner, with intimate knowledge of seaborne trade, Mr. Renwick expressed the view that if this country were engaged in war with a strong naval Power, there would be grave risks of both food and raw materials reaching famine prices. He based this opinion on the assumption that the Navy would be unable to guarantee the complete security of trade routes at sea. As a consequence of this, shipowners would not send their vessels to sea, because the insurance against capture by the enemy would entail too great an expense. The shipping of the world was only about sufficient under normal conditions to carry the world's trade. If even a small proportion of it were laid up, because of war risks, there would necessarily follow a shortage in the supply of food and raw material. England imported annually about 25 3-8 million quarters of wheat, and a rise of only 20s per quarter on this amount would represent the price of twelve Dreadnoughts or Dreadnought cruisers, the best and cheapest instruments for insuring safe navigation for merchant ships. In his opinion, the only means by which shipowners could be induced to send their vessels across the seas to bring food and raw material home would be for the State to insure the payment of an indemnity in the case of loss by capture. Such a system would cost the country nothing during peace; it might cost something during war, but only in the case of capture, seizure, or detention by the enemy. If the State had confidence in the ability of the Navy to protect commerce, all fears would be groundless, and there would be no indemnity to pay. The remedy, then against a shortage of supplies of food and raw material was to strengthen the Navy, and to arrange for the payment of an indemnity to shipowners for trading vessels captured during war. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper the idea of an indemnity was generally approved, but it was urged that it should be paid only under conditions which would prevent fraud or carelessness, and that one of the essential conditions should be that the terms of the indemnity should be such that it would be much more profitable to the merchant to deliver his cargo in England, than to have it captured by the enemy. It was also urged that the Government should make arrangements for the storage of at least six weeks' food and material in the country, so as to tide over the first month or so of hostilities, which would be the critical period. Other points put forward related to the necessity for widening the scope of the Poor Laws so as to enable the inevitable increase of pauperism to be dealt with, and to the making of police and military arrangements to cope with the large mass of rowdy elements which recent events showed to exist in the country.

THE POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

The latest international dispute has demonstrated how fluid is the law which regulates maritime transport by neutrals in time of war. France has taken up an imperative attitude to support rights which, at first sight, are indisputable. Nevertheless, the modern scheme of going out in neutral ships, under the protection of the Geneva Cross, to a theatre of hostilities, and once there of becoming a belligerent, is certainly very irritating to the belligerent, which nominally has command of the sea. Our own experiences during the South African War will recur to the memory of some of us. There is every reason to anticipate that the present dispute will be amicably settled, but even the remote possibility of a Franco-Italian war gives rise to some interesting speculations at the present juncture. The military situation of both France and Italy at the present moment illustrates some fundamental principles of strategy which are too frequently ignored by the high officials called to the administration of armed forces by a Parliamentary majority. One hundred thousand Italian troops are in Tripoli, and the army in Italy would be seriously reduced, both in quality and quantity, by their absence from a trial of strength. The Expeditionary Force includes the cream of the army, for its regiments have been made up by drawing on others, and it includes the best of the commanders and staff officers, who have eagerly sought for an opportunity to distinguish themselves. Its composition has also made an important inroad on the Italian war material, which has not yet been replaced. A war with France would probably result in the complete defeat of the Italian squadron and the isolation of the Expeditionary Force in Tripoli. Even if the naval strife was indecisive, the Italian control over the sea intervening between the army and its base would be lost, and Turkey could reinforce her legions at will. In the worst case for Italy, the Italian peninsula would be exposed to invasion from the Turkish army.

MILITARY PROBLEMS.

On the other hand, whether the quarrel between the two Latin Powers was confined to themselves, or whether their allies intervened, France dare not move her principal forces from the north-eastern regions of the Republic, and for obvious reasons. A concentration of the four southern army corps in the Rhone Valley and eastward of it might be executed, but to reinforce this wing of the French forces with any considerable detachment from the army corps destined to cover Paris against an irruption from Belgium, Luxemburg, or Loraine, would be very hazardous strategy. Practically the French army is fixed by the existence of its most powerful rival. Thus in certain eventualities, the French would be thrown on the defensive, and if fighting took place between the two nations Italy would be compelled to invade Savoy after forcing the Alpine barrier which protects it. It is far more difficult to invade France from Italy than to reverse the process, because the Alps descend very abrupt on to the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, but a vast tangle of mountain ranges breaks up the land on the French side for about seventy miles before the narrow plain of the Rhone Valley is reached.

Italy could probably concentrate at short notice 250,000 first-line troops on the French frontier. The French could oppose the invasion with 200,000 first line, and as many more reserve troops without a dangerous weakening of her northern and eastern armies. It is, therefore, evident that the assailant would stand small chance of victory unless he acted as the advance guard of powerful allies. But the action of these allies would be altogether problematical if Italy found herself in serious trouble. On either side of the Alpine watershed special corps of mountaineers are maintained by France and Italy. The French chasseurs and the Italian Bersaglieri are both famous for their conduct in war and for their feats of endurance and activity in mountain manœuvres. The picturesque beret of the French riflemen and the plumed "bowler" of the Italian Highlanders are familiar to us from the photographs and sketches of autumn manœuvres in the illustrated papers. A large number of mountain batteries, whose guns are carried by mules, are trained to support this infantry, and to follow its marches over the most rugged and dangerous of the Alpine gorges. It is a curious comment on the reliability of friendships between the Continental States that a quarrel should have blazed up between these two countries at twenty-four hours' notice on a question which was of no vital interest to either, at the very moment when a cordial understanding had come to pass between them, which was acclaimed as wiping out the mutual grievances of several decades. Its also a warning that no State could afford to neglect its armaments merely, because it has no cause of quarrel, probable or improbable, with its neighbours.

ESPIONAGE ALARMS IN GERMANY.

The crop of espionage incidents in Germany continues, and considerable irritation and alarm are being caused by the frequent recurrence of reports that the secrets of the Fatherland are being betrayed by its own subjects or successfully wormed out by emissaries of foreign powers. It is noticeable that the reverance for the military uniform which is so general throughout Germany is made good use of by foreign spies, and during the last few weeks repeated cases have occurred in which men masquerading in the uniform of a military officer have succeeded without difficulty in obtaining access to military depots and other places to which civilians would be denied entrance. The latest incident of this kind occurred only the night before last, when an individual dressed in the uniform of an infantry officer appeared at four o'clock in the morning at the watch-house of a military railway from Berlin to Juterbog and cross-questioned the soldier in charge for half an hour as to his duties and the working of the line. He coolly examined all the papers and documents within sight and then took his departure, without arousing the suspicions of the man in charge. A few hours later, during the soldier's absence, the watch-house was broken into, the contents ransacked, and several important documents relating to the working of the line in case of mobilisation were found to have disappeared. It was only then that the soldier recollected that the "rounds officer" who had inspected his post was of foreign appearance, with a Southern type of countenance and muttonchop whiskers. Germans express great indignation at these operations of foreign spies, but messages received from Warsaw to-day, announcing that a colonel of the German General Staff and another German subject have been sentenced to three and two years' imprisonment respectively by Russian military courts for espionage, show that Germany herself is not quite inactive in this direction.

COURSES OF TERRITORIAL INSTRUCTION.

It is a matter of chronic complaint among Territorial officers that when they send in their names as being anxious to attend a course of instruction it is impossible for them to learn, until the very last minute, whether their application has been accepted or not. The military authorities who are responsible for this state of things doubtless fail to realise how important a point this is to the average Territorial officer. To the Regular officer it makes little enough difference whether he has long or short notice of any temporary change of station, but to the civilian soldier it makes all the difference in the world. In the first place, it is hard enough for him to be able to get away from business at all for such a long period as a month or six weeks, and he has to make the most elaborate arrangements beforehand. If, in addition, he is a married man, the position is all the more complicated, and it is only fair that he should be notified at the earliest possible moment whether his application to attend the course has been successful or not. In hundreds of cases, owing to the knots of unnecessary red tape tied by officialdom, the officer does not know until a day or two before he has to start, and in many instances the notification reaches him by a telegram only a few hours beforehand. And yet the authorities complain that the Territorial officers fail to take advantage of the courses of instruction arranged for their benefit. Under present arrangements it is not in the least surprising, and until these courses are arranged on business lines it is useless to expect that busy men will apply to attend them. The whole thing is really so perfectly simple that any clerk at twenty-five shillings a week with an elementary business training could arrange the whole thing, and do it well, to everybody's satisfaction; but at present every divisional general, brigade commander, and commanding officer in the force has a finger in the matter, and the result is chaos and infinite loss of time and inconvenience. The School of Musketry, for instance, publishes a list of Territorial courses of instruction many months ahead. If it were permissible for officers commanding units to forward applications direct to the commandant of the school, it would hardly be possible for abuses to occur, and it would most certainly be better for all concerned. Applications would be dealt with in rotation as received, and when the courses were full up a notification to that effect could be published through the usual channels. At present the authorities have only themselves to blame if the number of applications received falls short of their expectations.

Another matter in which a little more commonsense would be appreciated by all concerned is the early notification to Territorial units destined to have the honour of taking part in army manœuvres. It is perhaps not realised that many units, commence to make contracts in January for their annual training supplies, &c. Not only this, but a large proportion of big firms commence drawing up their annual leave roster at Easter. Thus it is essential for a unit to know before Easter when and where it will be sent for its annual training. If, subsequently, the unit has the good fortune to be selected to take part in army manœuvres, it will not only have to grant leave to a large proportion of men who have already arranged for their holidays at another time of year, but it will also probably be necessary to pay the contractor an indemnity.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Viscount Haldane, in fulfilment of a long-standing engagement, visited Nottingham for the purpose of distributing prizes to the members of the 7th Territorial Battalion Sherwood Foresters, better known locally as the Robin Hood Rifles. The Robin Hoods are one of the few battalions in the country now over full strength. The Secretary of State for War, who met with a hearty reception, had only uttered two sentences when he was interrupted from the body of the hall by an ardent woman Suffragist. Amidst a scene of considerable excitement she was ejected. Immediately afterwards there was another interruption from the balcony, leading to a second removal. These were followed by four or five others. All the interrupters were bundled unceremoniously into the street. Lord Haldane, who confessed that the interruptions left him unconcerned, and that they would have no effect in drawing any statement upon the question from him, said the task of the War Minister in the British Government was not exactly what was called a "soft thing", but there were times when it had its plentiful rewards, and one of such times was when such a splendid record of Territorial work was given as had been forthcoming that night. Appeals to duty, were made not in vain in the name of religion and the name of statesmanship. An appeal in regard to national defence, placed on the same high level, ought not to be made in vain. They made an appeal to the men and women of the country to recognise the necessity for some sacrifice in relation to the Territorial movement. It was an appeal which did not differ from others which the State had made to citizens in half a dozen departments of life. It was one to which there should be an adequate response from a great nation permeated by a high sense of its position. They would be greatly wanting in their duty if they did not surround themselves with a double line of defence which the co-operation of the naval and military forces gave. The endeavour ought to be to make the Territorial forces as much an institution as their schools, or even the churches themselves—something which would go on from generation to generation and commend itself to the people by reason of its own inherent quality.

ITALIAN WAR SCANDAL.

The painful feeling caused by the "Mattino's" revelations in connection with the supply of stores of various kinds for the Italian troops in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, shows no tendency to diminish as everything goes to show that the full light of publicity has not even yet been thrown into all the dark corners of this amazing scandal. The report drawn up by General Pagani is now in the hands of the Minister for War. It is reported in Rome that as the result of the inquiry here, and owing to numerous apparently well-founded rumours, a still more searching inquiry is to be instituted into the whole matter of the supply of food and stores since the beginning of the war.

These reports from Rome confirm the allegations made by the Mattino, which says that the inquiry will be extended to all the ports from which troops and stores have been shipped to the theatre of war. The preliminary steps for this general inquiry would seem already to have begun. It is stated that a high military officer, accompanied by two other officers, all in civilian attire, paid a visit to the military bakery, where several soldiers and some private persons were closely questioned. As a result four army bakers were placed under arrest. It would seem that in consequence of the greater vigilance which has been exercised during the last few days, it was discovered that systematic robbery had been going on for a long time in the bakery department. Short deliveries are said to have been made to various regiments and a non-commissioned officer, who is alleged to have been responsible for the defalcations, has been arrested.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce was recently asked by the Director of Public Instruction as regards the most suitable subjects for the award of the State Technical scholarships tenable in England and other Western countries. The Committee has informed the Director that in its opinion of Mechanical and Electrical engineering are most suitable subjects for award of scholarships.

DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

First Conference Opened Yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT CHARGE.

Yesterday morning at St. Thomas' Cathedral Bombay, the Rt. Revd. E. J. Palmer, D. D., Bishop of Bombay, opened his first Diocesan Conference before a large gathering of clergy representing the various districts of the town and presidency.

In the course of his primary visitation and charge to the Diocese, the Bishop said:—

It is impossible to begin this charge without recalling the last charge delivered in this place and the Bishop who delivered it. I never saw my predecessor. So fast does an Indian diocese change that in the four years that have elapsed since his death, 25 clergy have come here from England and 12 Indians have been ordained, so that only 55 out of the 92 clergy who are serving under me served also under Dr. Pym.

A man of commanding presence of attractive manner, of eloquence and ability of great powers of organisation, of strong will and deep personal piety, he brought to India a disease which was to prove fatal in four short years and to add to the trials of his life during those years. Apart from that disease his episcopate was a tragedy. He lost his wife in the first six months, a gracious lady beloved by all who saw her. His charge delivered, February, 6th, 1907; converted the remainder of his episcopate into a struggle with his clergy or some of them which was as painful as it was unedifying. Dr. Pym left behind him several memorials of his instinct for organisation. The Girls' Friendly Society he greatly encouraged when it was started here by some of the ladies of Bombay. He also inspired the startsug of the League of Mercy, an institution even more required in this great city. In another sphere, the same impulse to organise found expression in his creation of the Bombay Diocesan Society, which in spite of receiving very little financial support has been of the greatest service in waking the sense of the community of interest which there ought to be between all church workers in the diocese.

It is my duty now to revert to the closing act of Dr. Pym's life. He had in the charge of February 6th, 1907, issued certain requirements to the clergy of the diocese. These became the fruitful source of prolonged negotiation and contention. For the sake of the future I must put on record the constitutional facts about them. They were virtually injunctions. That a bishop should issue injunctions at visitation is a perfectly recognised method of procedure and such injunctions have an established position, as rules prevailing in the diocese in a most open way, and binding all clergy then and afterwards in it. They therefore, cannot tacitly be set on one side. A contrary pronouncement is needed if they are to be negatived.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding about this. In England there has often been personal negotiation between a bishop and his clergy and personal undertakings have been sought and given, but the results of such negotiations are very different from these general and publicly announced instructions of Dr. Pym.

An appeal against some of the requirements was finally made by the Rev. H. S. Nicholson and the Rev. G. A. Bonney. The Metropolitan visited the diocese and tried the case with three Episcopal Assessors appointed by the Episcopal Synod. In the result, terms of settlement were arrived at of which the first was as follows:—

"Father Nicholson promises to obey the Bishop in respect of all the requirements of his charge with the exceptions hereinafter stated it being understood that the obedience promised does not imply any acceptance of the doctrinal statement which precedes the requirements of the said charge."

Dr. Pym died within a month of the Metropolitan's visitation. Certain of the clergy among whom were some who had been parties to the appeal and settlement and some who had not been conceived that their obligation to obey the injunction ended with Dr. Pym's death. The Metropolitan very strongly held that this opinion was an error, and one of my first acts after my arrival here was to make known his opinion to the clergy concerned. I again repeated this opinion formally at the meeting of the Presbytery at Lonavla in November, 1909.

REVISION OF RULES.

These facts form the first reason why I must deal with the injunctions of my predecessor on the present occasion. They are still the rule of the diocese. A second reason is that in administering them, Dr. Pym gave so many and such varied dispensations to different clergymen that it is no longer possible to know in some instances what the rule of the diocese has become. It is also, manifestly unfair that one priest should, for an indefinite period, be forbidden to do what is allowed to another.

Therefore a revision is urgently necessary. A revision, however, can only be made by the bishop of the diocese, on an occasion as public as the first promulgation. The Bishop of Bombay is a corporation which does not die and he should alter his injunctions only if he finds them to have been based on an error of theory, fact or judgment, or to have proved unworkable in practice. I shall defer the publication of the new injunctions till I publish this charge in a printed form. The first is this: "What is the relation of the Church of England to India?" and the second (a special instance of the former) "What is the place and function of the Book of Common Prayer in India?" Let me submit briefly certain principles for your consideration in the coming years. The Church of England touches India, either as following thither her own English members and giving them her own English ministrations or as sending missions to found the Church in India.

Now in the first portion of this contract her procedure will be the more valued the more closely it resembles her procedure in England—her office is to keep her sons and daughters. Even in this her care of the resident aliens in India, she will have to adapt herself to the novel conditions of their life. By them she will be recognised—and gladly recognised as the Church of England in India. But when the Church of England sends missions to India, none of these positions can really be adopted. For want of clear thinking, or for want of thinking at all, persons have stumbled into such positions. But they are death-traps.

What can we, as children of the Church of England, wish to found in India? Surely not the Church of England. There would be no meaning in this. Indians will never be Englishmen: India will never be England. The Church of India is what needs to be founded and to grow up.

We come then to India as missions of the Church of England to found in it the Holy Catholic Church; knowing well and, if Anglicianism, is strong in us, pleased to know—that when the Holy Catholic Church is founded here it will be the Church of India and accordingly characteristic and national while Catholic.

In the light of these more general observations I pass to the consideration of the second question "What is the place and function of the Book of Common Prayer in India?"

The prayer book is Western, though Christianity is not. The prayer book is Western in arrangement, in direction, in rapidity. It is oddly enough almost at the extreme of westernness. At its highest it is often terse and epigrammatic: Eastern speech is diffuse. It is always regular and orderly: the Eastern genius is averse to order and regularity.

It is one of the amazing characteristics of Dr. Pym's charge, that he enjoined so much to be done or omitted because it was "legal" or "illegal" in England. It seemed to indicate that we were to be bound here in India by the dead hand, iron in death, of the 200 year old English prayer book until such time as it pleased the English Church and State to alter it for their own (not our) edification. I do not wonder that such a prospect smote the hearers with dismay.

Whenever I think of the prayer book in the missions field the words rise to my lips "O let us live and we will call upon Thy name." There must be the living Church, to express its living devotion on living forms for living people under the guidance of living authority with that possibility of change which is the condition of all life.

EXPERIMENTAL SERVICES.

The general policy which I would found on them is as follows: Let the bishops authorise the making of experiments in additional services, requiring only the general outline and scope to be submitted to them. Prayers are made not by writing them, but by praying them. When such experimental services have acquired in use a certain acceptance and a relative solidity, then let them be pre-

vested to the bishop for general authorisation for the whole diocese. Similarly let the bishops make such adaptations of the Book of Common prayer as are needed for local circumstances, e.g. special suffrages in the Litany or special Collects or special ceremonial uses congenial to or harmonious with known customs of the country or permissive abbreviations for very hot weather. In all dealing with the prayer book let an individual bishop refuse to sanction or initiate any change which to a sane judgment might appear to disturb the balance of its doctrine. Second, let all greater changes be made by the Episcopal Synod of India and Ceylon and let anyone who thinks that his bishop has made a change which disturbs the balance of prayer book doctrine appeal to the Synod against him and let anyone who wants such a change made apply to the Episcopal Synod (not to his bishop) to authorise it and let him receive with dutiful contentment their consent or refusal.

Under the heading of experiment comes in my view the whole question of ornate and plain services. We do not know which way the Indian Church of the future may decide that question. Meanwhile, the wisest policy seems to be to offer them both. For both good reasons may be alleged. On the one hand the Indian mind seems to incline towards ornament and ceremony; and these in themselves have nothing wrong about them. On the other hand, some feel that in Indian religion so much attention has already been paid to ceremony to the neglect of spiritual effort that at first at least Indian converts should be forced to spirituality by the absence of all outward show or ceremony. Others put the latter point more mildly by saying that ceremony distracts the mind from the spiritual effort required by real religion and squanders attention on externals. Now I am not prepared to say at once that either of these arguments is without force. Therefore I conclude that it is well for the building up of the Indian Church that both a plain and an ornate manner of service should be used in our mission churches. It is on this ground that I should settle for the present the question of vestments. I enjoin that no man speak against his brother for wearing or not wearing the Eucharistic vestments. When the Indian Church takes up the vestiarian question she must do so freely on the basis of the question what will most build up the Church of India. The case of the English churches must be decided on different grounds. Even if the Act of Uniformity applied to India, I am advised that the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would not run in this country. I am left therefore to determine this matter as the interpreter in the first instance of doubtful rubrics.

CEREMONIAL MATTERS.

I decide, till a superior authority shall decide against me, that certain ornaments are prescribed. The bishops of 1661, however, did not intend to visit with any ecclesiastical penalty or censure those who used only the ornaments named in the Canons of 1603, nor did they or their successors visit such persons with penalty or censure.

Next, I take up four other matters of ceremonial which might be decided mainly on the principle "let all things be done with a view to building up the Church of India," but partly on other grounds.

1st. Incense.—I propose to permit it with certain restrictions which are too much matters of detail for me to treat of on this occasion. The use of lights in worship is common in India and harmless. In India the Indians should be free to develop decorations by lights as they choose, subject to Episcopal control. I am glad to find that in obedience to my predecessor's injunctions the ceremonial use of Holy Water has practically ceased. I strongly desire that all use of Holy Water except in baptism, whether it can be called ceremonial or not, should cease. It seems to me possible, and even advisable that the Episcopal Synod of this province should now go back on their refusal to substitute for the ring of marriage, the customary Indian symbol which is in many churches used as well as the ring.

My brethren, the chaplains who have to do with European congregations only must not think me forgetful to them because I have spent the most of this charge on the problems of the brethren who minister in the vernacular or to Indians. On the subjects which we have been considering the chaplains' duty is not complicated. They should minister in their churches according to the best precedents of English usage, remembering that, where there is no other church in a station, it is scarcely the right place to conduct a service which could be called extreme in any direction. Considered generally, the chaplains' work is, I believe, the most difficult in India. It is second to none in importance, even if merely the advantage of the missions were considered. For to the missions there is no greater hindrance than bad or even apathetic Christians. All those who hear me know how I feel for the chaplains in their difficulties, how I have always tried to cheer them in their loneliness and disappointment, how I honour and value their perseverence and with what pleasure I observe their success.

For my own part I am sorry that this morning's business does not terminate in the announcement of a final settlement of the matter of the injunctions. But it is not my wish to use my authority before I have exhausted the resource of influence. I like to understand objections, and, if I can, to reconcile objectors. But an end must ultimately be put to uncertainties, and I hope that the exposition of principles which I have attempted to give this morning will help us all to see more clearly the goal that lies before us and to see our steps in the light of the goal. For that goal to which we strive, is none other than the Kingdom of our Lord which with its dawning glory already lights our path.

PRACTICE OF DIOCESAN SYNODS.

In afternoon, delegates from all over the diocese met in conference in the Masonic Hall, when papers on the History and Practice of Diocesan Synods were listened with interest. "Ancient Synods" was the were listened to with topic of a discourse by the Revd. Canon Rivington, while the Revd. W. A. Sawtell dealt with these bodies as constituted in modern times. In the course of an able paper, Canon Rivington drew attention to the difference that existed between ancient and modern Synods. A problem existed now that had not in earlier times to be met That was caste differences, literature against, the church and the rapidity of transit nowadays. Organisations were necessary to solve these problems. In conclusion, Canon Rivington said that he would remind his hearers that while they adhered to what church history showed them to be the permanent and unvarying features of a Synod, they, as parts of a living body, must endeavour to suit to their present conditions, those features of synodical action which history showed had varied from time to time.

The Revd. W. A. Sawtell, in reading a paper by the Bishop of Bombay, announced the following facts about the history of Synods.

The development of Synods in the churches in communion with the Church of England is connected in some prominent instances with separation of Church from State, but in many more it was due to a desire for self-government in churches which had never been bound tightly or perhaps never at all to the State. Synodical government is no new and untried idea. It has had more than a century of trial in the Anglican Communion. The Church in the United States of America organized itself after the separation of those States from Great Britain, and framed its constitution in 1789. This began then to be and has always remained an entirely independent Church in communion with the Church of England. Then from a recommendation of Bishop Broughton of Australia, and his five suffragan bishops began a development of Churches in the colonies which at first took themselves to be to a certain extent subordinate to the Church of England. Diocesan synods were established in Toronto, Adelaide, Capetown, Auckland, Ceylon and the West Indies between 1853 and 1864. To this period belong the constitution of the (purely clerical) synods of the Scottish Episcopal Church (1863) and of the Synodical Government of the Church of Ireland (1870), two sister Churches wholly independent of the Church of England. Not long after its close a missionary Church adopted a similar constitution, i. e., the Holy Catholic Church of Japan, 1887. We return once more to the colonial Churches to observe a third development the creation of a general synod above the provincial synods of a large but united area. This took place in Australia and Tasmania, 1872, and in (greater) Canada in 1893. All the synods of the Churches which are mentioned above contain bishops, priests and laymen, except those of Scotland and the General Synod of the West Indies which have not Houses of Laymen.

"The last point that requires notice is the way in which synods have been started. In two notable instances a province or country has launched its whole synodical government at once under stress of a sudden political change. These were America after the separation of the United States from England and Ireland after the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Again the Holy Catholic Church of Japan created a complete organisation at one step. In most, if not all, the other instances, the first step was the institution of synods in separate dioceses. I have not been able in all cases, to discover the history of the actual practical steps taken for the purpose of the drafting and adoption of a synodical government. In the cases where I have been able some assembly has been called together which was fairly representative of the whole body of those who would have to swear to submit to the canons of the synods, if the synods came into being. Legislation by the State was obtained at the formation of synods in Victoria, Canada, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Ceylon, and Ireland. There may have been legislation elsewhere, of which I am not aware. The purpose of the legislation was either to remove any doubts as to the status of the synods or to enable them to hold property. The Churches of Australia in which the whole of their very stringent fundamental provisions were recited in the Acts of the Legislatures bitterly regret the restriction of their liberty of action which these Acts now constitute. The whole of this history is of the utmost interest to us in India both in the way of precedent and of encouragement and warning, but it is not the business of this paper to develop that theme."

After this the Bishop invited the delegates to take tea.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The delegates reassembled in the Town Hall in the evening, when the Bishop of Bombay delivered his first presidential address. The address was a continuance of Dr. Palmer's charge to the Diocese, and, in it, the Bishop made remarks on certain points on the present situation of the Church in India, and amended goverament by synod. He said that the Indian Church did not understand itself. Few members felt an interest in the propagation of its work. Indian members thought of it as a society and English people imagined it composed of clergy—an incomprehensible body of persons in their minds. Soldiers even considered the church as a type of classification appearing above their beds to separate them from Presbyterians and Roman Catholics for parade purposes. There were notable and fine exceptions, but in the majority of cases people had no idea of what the Church was or why they belonged to it, nor did they realise the meaning of their membership. How did the Church in India legislate, continued the speaker? She did not. In England, there were Convocations and legislation by Parliament. There was no convocation in India, but the Bishops legislated by synods. That is to say they did not legislate, but advised. There was, however, no way of combined legislative action. Criminal offenders could be punished by law, but in India, clerical offenders had to be dealt with by English ecclesiastical law. Many people were under the impression that the Indian Church was established. This was not so. Its up keep was from the State and this pauperised the Church and the Missionary Societies paid expenses in India with little help from Indian sources. A great difficulty was experienced amongst missionary bodies in the various methods of action and working thereof. There were three bodies in the Bombay Presidency, following different policies. This might end in the growth of three different churches.

"Dr. Palmer continued that it was far from his wish to play the part of critic, but they must recognise their weakness. It was necessary to think of the missionary field as a diocese. That was why synodic government was necessary. Let them consider India and Ceylon as an ecclesiastical province for the settlement of greater matters and the Bombay Diocese of lesser matters including diocesan finance. The Church in India should be allowed to develop itself according to its own genius, independent of England. The synods should accept no authority under the "papacy of Canterbury" or English ecclesiastical law. A synod must be a governing body and not a debating society. It should have the power to pass acts as well as resolutions. It was vital to synodical government to have coercive power. The Bishop emphasised in his remaining remarks the necessity of independence in the Church in India."

A discussion followed the address.

The Conference meets this morning at 11 a.m., in the Masonic Hall.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 12.

Major-General Kenyon Slane, C. B., accompanied by Major Lawrence, D. S. O., General Staff Officer, inspected the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles on Saturday morning at Lalaguda Ranges, where the corps has been holding its annual camp of exercise for the past week. The battalion mustered about 200 rank and file (a very fair attendance considering the general dislocation of business due to plague) under Major F. J. Duxbury, officiating commandant. The mounted company were, in the meanwhile, inspected by Major Lawrence in M. I. drill, and they subsequently joined the battalion by supporting its flank in the attack.

The G. O. C. was pleased with what he saw, and hoped that the corps would continue on the defence scheme at Lalaguda, which they commenced last year.

Col. Pinhey, the Resident, who, it is understood, succeeds Sir Chas. Bayley as Honorary Colonel of the Corps, was also present with his Personal Assistant, Lieut. Casson Walker, and took a keen interest in the inspection.

AMERICAN COTTON SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

During January American cotton was sold at Lyallpur and Sargodha. Messrs Tatta of Bombay bought Lyallpur cotton at prices ranging from Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 9-8 a maund according to the quality. The auction at Sargodha realised Rs 8-8 a maund when country cotton was Rs. 7-8 a maund. The cotton there was very poor. The Ginning factories in Lyallpur are now buying American cotton at higher prices than country cotton and ginning it separately. This is a most important step towards the establishment of long staple cotton as a paying crop for cultivators.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Mr. W. R. R M. Bennet, Assistant Signal Engineer, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North-Western State Railway.

Mr. F. E. Cole, Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and appointed to officiate as Signal Engineer of that railway until further orders.

ALIGARH COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 12.

Of the seven trustees elected at the annual meeting of the trustees of the Aligarh College to fill up the existing vacancies, Mr. Goolam Ahmed Kalami of the Kolar Gold Fields has secured the largest number of votes. Goolam Ahmed Kalami is the president of the Central Mahomedan Association of Mysore.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The British Navy.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S BOOK.

London, Jan. 29.

On Saturday Lord Charles Beresford issued "The Betrayal," his book on the navy, the publication of which he suspended in the autumn.

Lord Charles Beresford states:—"The whole policy of the Admiralty from 1902 until 1911 constituted a series of disastrous mistakes. The personnel of the navy was starved, the necessary training to bring about efficiency was neglected, the Imperial coaling and repairing stations overseas were dismantled, and the present condition of the trade routes constitutes a national danger.

"In 1903, 60 small cruisers were in commission at the foreign stations, while at the present time there are only 23, despite the fact that privateering, which was abolished by the Declaration of Paris, has been insidiously revived. Consequently the seaborne trade of the Empire is now open to sudden, secretly-organised attacks conducted by merchant vessels which a few hours previously were sheltering in natural harbours as non-combatants. A few hours later these same vessels may repair to the same harbours to take in supplies before embarking on fresh nefarious adventures. The fact is often forgotten that the utility of heavily-armoured warships depends upon their complementary units."

Lord Charles Beresford also expresses the conviction that a war staff is absolutely essential to the proper organisation of the fleet.

Another Servian Plot.

Belgrade, Jan. 28.

Two of the local newspapers have published articles detailing the activities of a league, composed of officers of the Servian Army, and called the Black Hand. It is stated that this organisation demands either the dismissal of Radical political officials, or the abdication of King Peter in favour of the Crown Prince. The agitation, it is alleged, arises out of the present political and material condition of the country. Many of the young officers who participated in the 1903 movement which resulted in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and the restoration of the liberal Constitution of 1901, are concerned in the plot. The present situation is similar to that which existed nearly nine years ago, a coup d'etat is hourly expected.

It is reported that the Crown Prince Alexander has resigned from the league.

Canada and Australia.

Ottawa, Jan 27.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday Mr. Ames opened a discussion upon the Empire's trade. He declared that Canada had given preference to Great Britain so far as she could, and the next move must come from the motherland. When the latter was ready to grant advantages Canada would be willing to grant even more. In discussing the question of preferential trade with Australia he said that already many Australian exports were admitted to the Dominion free but if Canada could give a preference to Australian butter, fruit, leather, meat, and tallow, as well as the advantages under the French treaty in connection with light wines, prunes, raisins, and currants it would be an attractive offer.

Mr. Foster, Minister for Trade, said he did not believe it was wise to ask preference for preference. Few of the articles on which Australia and Great Britain gave a preference benefited Canada. He hoped to arrange for a conference with Australia in regard to the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that Mr. Foster should go to Australia to endeavour to arrange a treaty.

Labour Conference.

London, Jan. 28.

At Friday's sitting of the Labour Conference at Birmingham a resolution was carried demanding an amendment of the National Insurance Act on the grounds that the contributions were unjustly heavy and that the measure would injure the trades unions. The conference condemned the Government's foreign policy, the increase in armaments, and militarism, and favoured an inquiry into the question of how far a general strike is the countries concerned would tend to avert a war. It also urged the establishment of the right-to-work principle, in order that a reduction of armaments should not involve unnecessary hardship upon the workers.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed during a debate upon a resolution in favour of woman's suffrage.

The miners' delegates opposed the resolution on the ground that manhood suffrage should not be refused merely because woman's suffrage was not included.

The resolution was carried by 919,000 votes to 566,000 votes.

Lock-outs and Strikes.

London, Jan. 29.

In its quarterly report the executive of the General Federation of Trade Unions enters an emphatic protest against the threat of a general lock-out which, it states, the cotton manufacturers used on every occasion a local movement was initiated to secure better wages and improved working conditions. This constitutes a distinct menace to trade unionism. If the manufacturers are justified in resorting to lock-outs, then the employees are equally entitled to strike throughout the whole country when an employer discharges a man for being a unionist. The unions, however, would be unlikely to adopt such a policy, which would compel them to declare a strike in some counties every week.

German Strike Riot.

Berlin, JAN. 28.

At Luxemburg yesterday 500 Italian foundrymen struck owing to the employers having deducted from their wages the men's contributions due under the Invalidity Insurance Act.

The strikers stormed the works, and when the police interfered they assailed them with bricks.

The police fired upon the rioters, with the result that three of the latter were killed, while six others were seriously injured. Troops restored order.

Portugal's Colonies.

London, Jan. 28.

The *Spectator*, in the course of an article upon the Portuguese colonies, states "Great Britian might well advise Portugal that it is to her true interests to accept generous terms from Germany with regard to Angola and Mozambique and from Great Britain with regard to Delagoa Bay and Beira, and it is doubtful that an equally favourable opportunity will recur. The world cannot long tolerate the present administration of the Portuguese African possessions."

The Kaiser's Birthday.

Berlin, Jan. 28.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Kaiser, who was born on January 27,1859, was celebrated at Potsdam in traditional fashion yesterday. Their Majesties the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg were present at the ceremonies. Dense crowds lined the streets and loudly cheered the Kaiser on his way to a gala operatic performance.

The Kaiser will entertain to-day 7,000 of his subjects who have received decorations.

Berlin, Jan. 26.

The Municipal Council at Solingen has created a sensation by refusing to participate in the Kaiser's birthday rejoicings owing to the Socialist victories in the Reichstag elections.

The Suffragettes.

London, Jan. 28.

At Whitefoot, in Lancashire, yesterday, a deputation of suffragettes waited upon Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and asked for an expression of opinion as to his attitude concerning the extension of the franchise to women. Mr. Harcourt's answer dissatisfied the suffragettes, who thereupon announced their intention of making his life miserable.

RECENT FICTION.

"THE IRON GAME" BY FRANCES MARSH (A. C. Fifield).—It is surprising how few good novels have been written about the Franco-Prussian War. The events are sufficiently remote to admit of their being seen in correct perspective, and sufficiently recent to make accurate historical detail a possibility. The cataclysmic upheaval of 1870, and France's terrible awakening, form an exceptionally interesting background for the plot of a historical romance, and the dramatic possibilities are great. Miss Frances Marsh, whose first book "A Romance of Old Folkestone" achieve a well-deserved success, has laid the scene of her new novel in France. The opening chapters describe the state of affairs immediately before the outbreak of hostilities, and introduce Kenneth Marquis of Bradelware, to the reader. A delightful French family of the old noblesse is depicted; Gabrielle de Vriminoux, an impulsive and high-spirited child has heard so many tales of France's former glories from her uncle, an old soldier and retainer, that her childish ideals are centred in the longing for another war, in which France, victorious as ever, shall once more become the wonder and the envy of the world. Gabrielle grows to womanhood, but still remains faithful to her dream, and scarcely awakens to the tragic realities of war, even when her fiance, Pierre Bellais, goes to take his place amongst the defenders of France. Kenneth, Pierre's friend, promises to look after Gabrielle whom he secretly loves, and when Pierre is killed at Gravelotte, Kenneth assumes the position of guardian to the grief-stricken household. His devotion meets with its reward and Gabrielle marries him in accordance with Pierre's dying wish. After many years of married life an estrangement is brought about between Kenneth and his wife, by the news of the death of the Prince Imperial. Gabrielle turns against Kenneth, and all things English, in an outburst of contemptuous hatred, and Kenneth, realizing at last that his wife has never loved him, leaves her and returns to Scotland. Gabrielle, when her excitement subsides, is taught by her loneliness that her husband's image has effaced that of her dead lover in her heart. She follows Kenneth, and the story ends with a happy reconciliation. The scenes depicting France in the grip of the invader are powerfully and graphically written, the interest never flags; the style is simple and straightforward, and the merit of the work is unquestionable.

"RED REVENGE" BY CHARLES E. PEARCE (Stanley Paul)—Mr. Charles Pearce has spared us none of the dreadful details of the historic siege of Cawnpore. The tale of that terrible time still has the power to fill English readers with horror, and it is perhaps unwise to revive the feelings of disgust and hatred with which the story of Cawnpore must inevitably fill us. "Red Revenge" is a powerful novel the actual romance is subordinated to the historical narrative, to the tale of the events which must indeed have engulfed all private and personal considerations, and subordinated them to the general need of the beleaguered garrison. Dick Heron, feeble and vacillating, is the central figure of the story. He is roused to manhood and to dignity by the love he bears Ruth Armstrong, and by the tragic events of the siege, which call forth all that is best in him. His life acquires a certain beauty by the manner of his death; he furnishes one of the many examples of intrepid courage with which the history of the mutiny abounds. Ruth Armstrong, the heroine, is a cleverly drawn figure, the author does not yield to the temptation of making her achieve impossible feats of heroic valour; he merely presents her as an English gentlewoman imbued with all the high tradition of her birth and race, forced by circumstance into the midst of almost inconceivable horrors. She suffers with quiet and characteristic dignity sharing the lot of the unhappy women who endured such protracted tenor and suspense, unsustained by the necessity for action, which kept up the spirit of the men. The story, slender though it is, turns on a well-conceived plot, and is cleverly blended with the events of the siege. The restrained sentiment and the touch of romance help to throw into lurid prominence the colossal catastrophe of Cawnpore.

"JOHN TEMPLE" BY RALPH DURAND (Macmillan and Co.)—Ralph Durand has given us a good old-fashioned story of adventure of the swashbuckling type. None of the usual ingredients are lacking, court intrigues, tortures, shipwrecks, and mischance at the hands of savages are vividly described, and the events move in rapid and thrilling succession. John Temple, a British subject trading in Goa in the year 1671 falls into the hands of the Portuguese; he is tried and sentenced to death on a trumped-up charge of espionage. He is suspected of owning a wonderful jewel, the Nour Jehan, of which a soveteens priest is anxious to rob him. He receives a provisional pardon, the alternative of serving under the Portuguese banner in Africa being offered him. We next meet with our hero aboard a galleon, he is herded with convicts; his unhappy flight is mitigated by the pitying glances bestowed upon him by Dona Beatrix, the betrothed of Don Manoste who commands the ship. The shipwreck and all the subsequent adventures of this oddly matched pair are exciting in the extreme, but after many vicissitudes John Temple is at length wedded to his lady-love. This fine rousing tale should meet with appreciative readers, there is not a dull page in it from start to finish. It gives an interesting account of Francesco Barreto's abortive attempt to colonize South Africa for the Portuguese, a venture which is now half-forgotten even in Portugal, one which is worthy of remembrance, and of a place amongst the heroic failures of the world's history.

THE FORTUNES OF A FAIR FREE-LANCE by C. E. Jeffery (George Rowtledge and Sons, Ltd.).—The heroine of this story is certainly deserving of sympathy, for her misadventures are many. She marries to escape from poverty only to discover that her supposed husband has a wife living. The severing of the bonds between her and this gross old vulgarian is scarcely a misfortune, but unjust suspicion falls upon her when he dies suddenly and inexplicably by poison. She seeks oblivion and a refuge with the wife of a country parson by whom she is employed as a governess, and hovers once more on the brink of matrimony. She runs away on her wedding eve and subsequently finds her way to India, where further adventures await her. The Anglo-Indian social life is wittily and shrewdly described, albeit with a touch of spite. One of the many cleverly depicted characters is that of the Vicar's wife who is evidently sketched from real life. The superficial faults of construction and style are redeemed by the real cleverness of the book and by the author's facility and ease of expression. The fair Free Lance's fortunes are well worth pursuing and the heroine, if a trifle feline, is a sympathetic and alluring character.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW HORSE SHOW.

Results of the First Day's Judging.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 12.

THE following are the awards on the first day of the Coronation Horse Show:—

Best troop horse:—(N. C. O's and men of British Service.) U. Battery, R. H. A., secured three well deserved prizes, and the 8th Hussars also secured the same number.

Best trooper:—A sowar of the 4th Cavalry got the first prize among the native mounted branches.

Hunters over 14-2:—1, Major Crawley's Bon Ami; 2, General Sir B. Mahon's At Last; 3, Colonel Deare's The Hermit.

Ponies likely to make polo ponies:—1, Counte J. De Madre's First Bell; 2, Captain Barrett's St. Bride; 3, Mr. Colmore's Master Horsee.

Arab and c. b. Ponies, light weight:—1, Captain Rasbatham's Yorkshire; 2, General Sir B. Mahon's England; 1, Captain Huggin's Summer Lightning.

English and Colonial polo ponies, light weight:—1, Mr. Hind's Sweetlight; 2, Major Wickham's Countess; 3, the Hon'ble Mrs. Barrett's Non Such.

Light weight, polo ponies, for ponies that have never won a prize in any show ring:—1, Captain Rasbatham's Diveth; 2, Major Mort's Mona; 3, Colonel Gordon's Swallow.

Best trapper (single harness):—1, Colonel Nawabzada Obaidullahkhan's Moonlight; 2, the Hon'ble Mrs. Barrett's Non Such; 3, Mr. A. Watson's Billy.

Best horse in show, 14-3 hands and over:—Colonel Obaidullah Khan's Rostom-i-Hind.

Children's ponies, 13 hands and over:—1, Miss Bright Barrett's Dilkusha; 2, Master Gerald Cookson's Black Sambo; 3, Master Peter Olliver's Tommy.

Jumping for horses:—1, Mr. Kennedy's Pensioner; 2, Mr. Henderson's Espiegle; 3, Major Elkington's Archibald.

Jumping for ponies:—1, Mr. Campbell's Adventuress; 2, Mr. Kennedy's Cadet; 3, Mrs. Rasbatham's Charpoy.

Best trappet, single harness, property of an Indian gentleman:—Colonel Obaidullah Khan's Moonlight.

British officer's chargers:—1, Major Crawley's Red Robin; 2, General Sir B. Manon's At Last; 3, Colonel Deare's the Hermit.

Indian officer's chargers:—

Risaldar Major Awal Khan's (4th Cavalry) Saddah Singh.

Hunters, 14-2 and under:—1, Captain Barrett's St. Bride; 2, Captain Terrett's Hill Morton; 3, Mrs. Rasbatham's Charpay.

Arab and c. b. polo ponies (heavy weight):—1, Colonel Taylor's Cascade; 2, Captain Alston's Merlyn; 3, Mr. Hind's Pioneer.

English and Colonial polo ponies (heavy weight):—1, Major Wickham's Duchess; 2, Major Mort's Guiness; 3, Major Wickham's Milady.

Heavy Weight (polo ponies that have never won a prize in any show ring):—1, Major Wickham's Orlando; 2, Mr. Colmore's Ambrosine; 3, Major Mort's Arrow.

C.B. Ponies, (14-2 hands and under):—1, Captain Barrett's Hard Cash; 2, Colonial Taylor's Cascade.

Best horse or pony (owned by members of the U. P. Light Horse): 1, Mr. Muggridge's Pasha; 2, Mr. Watson's George; 3, Mr. Hart's Pariah.

Best pony in the show: Captain Barrett's Hard Cash.

Best ladies' turnout, pony harness and trap property of exhibitor:—1, Mrs. Deare's Gladstone; the Hon. Mrs. Barrett's Non Such; Colonel Ronaldson's Grey Boy.

Ladies' backs: 1, General Sir B. Mahon's At Last; 2, Mrs. Sullivan's Beg Dak; 3, Colonel Deare's The Hermit.

Ladies' backs: 1, Captain Barrett's St. Bride; 2, Miss Hewett's Lady Eileeny; 3, Major Mort's the Lamb.

High jumping competition: Mr. Kennedy's Pensioner.

Four-in-hand, driving competition and turn-out: The 8th Hussars; U. battery R. H. A.

After a parade of the winners the prizes were presented by Lady Hewett.

RACING.

Handicaps and Horses Left in for Bombay Meeting.

The following are the handicaps for the first day's Bombay Races on Wednesday.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile:—Black Douglas, 9-12; Bombastic, 9-2; Goldseeker, 9-1; Wayward and Wild 8-9; Once Again, 8-7; Bulls Run, 8-5; Chestnut Park, 8-4; Langton, 8-4; Bachelors Knot, 8-3; Metal Boy, 8-3; Picnic, 7-12; Valerin's, 7-12; Bright Metal, 7-10; Lady Erna, 7-7; Regalia, 7-5; and Mafoota, 6-5.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Brazee, 10; Tofic Pasha, 9-10; Mudkoor, 9-8; Singer, 9-6; St. Anthony, 9-4; Young Thara, 9-2; Soomaam, 9-1; Electric 8-9; Prime Minister, 8-8; Kaharaman, 8-8; Creditor, 8-7; Fairplay, 8-6; Little Laffy, 8-6; Senseless, 8-5; Kimberley, 8 4; Pendil, 8-3; Order, 8-3; Fado, 8 2; Sir Edward, 8-2; Turkish General, 8; Aurum, 8; Chichester, 8; Mascal, 7-13; Far East, 7-12; Sharar, 7-11; Dilkush, 7-10; Fascination, 7-9; Good Evening, 7-6; Yusuf Pasha, 7-4; Engineer, 7-4; Sweden, 7-2; Makeb, 7-1; Marz, 7; Red Monk, 6-13; M. V. O., 6-10; Mat-hat-baiz, 6-10; Shihab, 6-8; and Upright, 6-8.

Owners and Trainers are reminded to send in the weights of their horses for all terms races to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 6 p. m. yesterday.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles (1 1-4 mile scale) Black Douglas, Hilarity, Hamara, Mil, Lamination, Brogue, Aborigini and Coat of Arms.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Macana, Silver Memory, Socialist, Lancelar, Huka, Lord Carlyon, Devils Dyke, Airman, and Sperry.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1 mile scale). Braganza, Ghalyum, Parliament, Valens, Artist, Guinea Gold, Grand Duke, Terror, Guinea Merchant, and Baloz.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Rajput, Abdul Malik, Majesty, Fascination, Zoolphokaer, Creditor, Sharar, Good Evening, Pendil, Little Titch, Fairplay and Flasey.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Black Douglas, Bulls Run, Chestnut Park, Bombastic, Wayward and Wild, Lady Erna, Bright Metal, Langton, Goldseeker, Metal Boy, Mafoota, Picnic, Once Again and Valerins.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile. Coxcomb, Goldsmith, Brow, Mijbar, Moorspot, Bestchance, Honest Money, Venice, Ream, Baulki, Jofaran, Agah Pasha, Raspberry, and Tezab.

DIVISION OF THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Brazee 9-7	Senseless 9-5
Tofic Pasha 9-3	Chichester 9
Mudkoor 9-1	Far East 8-12.
Singer 8-13	Sharar 8-11
St. Anthony 8-11	Dilkush 8-10
Young Thara 8-9	Good Evening 8-6
Electric 8-2	Yusuff Pasha 8-4
Prime Minister 8-1	Engineer 8-4
Creditor 8	Sweden 8-2
Fairplay 7-13	Makeb 8-1
Kimberley 7-11	Marz 8
Pendil 7-10	Red Monk 7-13
Order 7-10	Shihab 7-8
Fado 7-9	Upright 7-8
Sir Edward 7-9	

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General conditions the top weight is reduced 7lbs and the others in proportion.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions the top weight is raised 14lbs and the others in proportion.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB 12.

This afternoon Association Football Tournament was begun on the Island. There was a large attendance, the Military mustering strong. The "A" and "B" teams of the Leicester Regiment met each other in the opening game. The former won a fairly easily by 5 goals to nil.

Six teams have entered. The Leicesters are the holders of the cup and the final will be played on Saturday.

LAWN TENNIS.

In our yesterday's issue we announced the entries for the Marryatt Cup, the competition for which commences to-day. We stated in error that the Cup was given with the championship of Western India. The Marryatt Cup competition is, however, quite distinct from the latter and is open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their entries for these events, Singles and Doubles, (with entrance fees) at once, so that the Committee may be able to form some estimate of the probable number of players. The last date for receipt of entries will be Saturday, 17th February, 1912, and the draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday, 22nd February 1912, at 6 p.m.

The entrance fees are Rs. 10 per player for each event.

Competitors may be present at the draw either in person or by proxy.

By order of the Committee,

M. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Hon. Secretary,
Lawn Tennis.

Dated 10th February, 1912.

CONDER TOURNAMENT.

The Conder Tournament at the Bombay Y. M. C. A. has been postponed until the close of the Western India Championship. Entries will be received till further notice.

HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

In the final of the Burma Battalions' Hockey Tournament at Mandalay, the 123rd Outram's Rifles beat the 10th Gurkha Rifles by 2 goals to love.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

(Continued from page 4).

POLITICAL LABOUR COUNCIL.

There were afternoon and evening sessions on Saturday, of the annual conference of the Political Labour Council. An alteration was made in the clause of the platform which read:—"A minimum living wage in all occupations sufficient to reasonably provide for contingencies of civilised life, equal pay for women for equal work." This was struck out and the following substituted:—"A minimum living wage of 10s. per day in all occupations, equal pay for women for equal work." The section of the platform reading, "Abolition of age limits for employment in all Government departments" was eliminated and the following substituted:—"The age limit for employment in the Public Service to be fixed at 65 years." The Conference laid it down as part of the platform "that an Act should be passed for the housing of working and other classes, for the limitation of rents for giving leaseholders the right to improvements, and for the better planning and beautification of the suburban area and cities." The following planks were also approved:—"The appointment of a public trustee; abolition of capital punishment; free carriage of blind person in Government conveyances, and that the Government should take control of the tin-buying industry and establish tin-buying agencies in the local tin centres." It was reserved that the principle of one man one vote be adopted in the selection of Senate candidates as against plural voting in leagues and unions, and that no member of an affiliated trade-union be permitted to vote as a member of a branch in such selection of a Senate candidate.

DAMAGED BANK NOTES.

The Federal Treasury officials are establishing the precedent in connection with the note issue of making painstaking efforts to prove the bona fides of requests for cash for obliterated or partially destroyed paper. On Saturday a fragment of a five-pound note arrived accompanied with a pitiful tale that the rest had been eaten by a goat. One half the note had gone, according to the owner into the goat's stomach. It was at once passed on by the secretary to the department to the officers to report. A recent case was that of a bundle of nine one-pound notes chewed up by a horse. Those were all accepted by the Treasury. The officials on Saturday considered a report relating to a parcel of 103 one-pound notes said to have been burned. It was decided that the charred remains were distinct enough for the payment of £102 to the careless and lucky applicant.

BOOKMAKERS.

At the sitting of the New South Wales Totalizator Commission on Monday, one of the witnesses was John Ellison, inspector of police. He stated that in his opinion the totalizator was far better for the public than the bookmaking system. The machine carried on business on the course on race days only, and not all the year round. Race crowds were more orderly nowadays than in the old days of bookmakers.

Mr. Bruntnell—Are you aware that we have a very reputable class of bookmakers in New South Wales?

Inspector Ellison—I am aware that you have men who will pay what they owe, but I don't believe that you have one who would not stiffen a horse if he got a chance.

Mr. Bruntnell—I differ with you.

Inspector Ellison—I am only giving my opinion. I believe any one of them would "lay" a horse which he happened to know was not going to start.

A.

PUNJAB AYURVEDIC SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 12.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has on re-consideration decided to postpone the operation of its resolution, discontinuing the grant to the Ayurvedic and Yunani schools, so that the grant will for the present be continued.

BHAVNAGAR'S RULER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 10.

To-day being the Anniversary of the accession of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Sir Bhowsingji, K. C. S. I., and all schools, the offices of the railway and the state Courts, were closed and the day was observed as a holiday. Alms were given to mendicants, and the day celebrated with great rejoicing.

INDIAN CATTLE PROTECTION.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the British Association for the Protection of Indian Cattle—an influential body lately formed in London—the following aims and objects were framed: (1) To prevent the unnecessary

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 12.

A cold weather disturbance appeared over the Persian Gulf yesterday and is passing this morning through the south of Baluchistan. Skies are overcast in Baluchistan, and the clouds are extending eastwards. The depression over Gujarat still persists and thunderstorms associated with it have occurred in Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the south-west of Bengal. The light precipitation reported along the Eastern Himalayas has begun in Assam. The most important falls are :—Darjeeling one inch; and Nizamabad and Gopalpur half an inch. The forecast shows that a light precipitation is probable in Baluchistan and in the extreme north. A few falls of rain are possible over the remainder of north-west India. The precipitation is likely to continue in the eastern Himalayas and Assam, while a few thunderstorms still possible in the north of Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Very dewy. Cotton arrivals decreasing generally.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually cool.

Barsi.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Sholapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Passing thunderstorm.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Bellary.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern districts; the minimum is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are approximately equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in Sind. Minimum temperature is above normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para, and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0'20" of rain and Chanda 0'52". Skies are clear in the northern and extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; the minimum is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0'54" of rain and Hyderabad 0'13." Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The area of rainfall has further decreased; precipitation has been confined to the south-east districts of the Central Provinces and to the south of Hyderabad. The unsettled conditions in the Central Provinces are passing off. In Persia weather appears to be becoming disturbed; Jask reports a moderate rainfall. Light to moderate cloud has appeared also in north-west India.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the south Central Provinces and the southern half of the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GRATITUDE IN CHILDREN.

It will be comforting to tearful mothers, who are much hurt at the lack of gratitude in children, to find Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in his delightful book, "We and Our Children," declaring that their gratitude is unnatural. "Probably the next charge that we hear made against the natural morality of the child is that he is 'ungrateful.' And to this we frankly plead guilty. But why? Simply because he doesn't know that he has anything to be grateful for, short of his twelfth or fifteenth year. Nor is it particularly desirable that he should. The young child takes everything that comes to him as a matter of right and of course, just as the plants do the sunshine and the rain and the soil in which they grow. And he ought to, if he is to be happy and healthy and growing. We know well that his birth and his upbringing, his care and his shelter have cost—in birth pangs, in toil, in anxious care, in self-denial. But how on earth can we expect him to realise it? Our conceptions are founded upon an absolutely limited by our experiences. Naturally his tiny past is utterly destitute of such experiences, or anything approaching them. He has in the language of the pedagogists, no 'apperceptive basis' for the conception of them. Why should we expect it of him?

REASON FOR INGRATITUDE.

"It never occurs to the young child that his food, his clothing, his housing, or the furniture of his room cost money, or represent effort. And it is almost impossible even to make him believe that they do, because he never has occasion to purchase them for himself. He discovers at a very early day that his toys and his sweetmeats cost money, which if spent for them cannot be used for something else, and for them he will evince a lively though rather evanescent gratitude. But for clothes, for schoolbooks, bedding or table linen, not a particle. His attitude is shrewdly illustrated by the remark: 'Don't give me gloves, or a fur cap, or a napkin ring for a birthday present. I'd get them anyhow.'

NEW FRENCH FRIVOLITIES.

Very vivid handkerchiefs are now being worn by the ultra-smart woman in Paris. She carries them tucked into the front of her coat, and sees to it that they make a note of striking contrast to her sober-toned tailormade, or dark furs. A black costume may have a handkerchief in violet or orange, a grey costume invites a blue note, or perhaps one of carnation pink. And each handkerchief is delicately embroidered in white with the day of the week worked in one corner. So one has a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday handkerchief, and so on through the seven days.

VEILS.

The great thing now is to have a veil to match one's hat. A purple hat will have its purple veil; a taupe hat, a taupe veil. Sometimes it is very difficult to get the right shade of veiling, especially for these much-worn taffetas hats. Yet it can be done, and everything worth while entails some trouble. The Frenchwoman is very clever about veils, for not only does she make her veil suit her complexion, but, if needs must, she makes her complexion suit her veil. Lace veils, chenille veils, and every possible shade in tulle may now be found at most advantageous prices, as all the big shops are selling off.

DIRECTOIRE COLLARS.

Collars fashioned after Directoire models are a very recent mode in Paris, and to tell the truth, becoming though they are to slimnecked women, they are extremely uncomfortable. The best thing to do with them is to suppress the stand-up back and keep the close folds which swathe the throat, as well as the side-way falling shoot. This dainty neck ornament is being made in lace, tulle, soft taffetas, and pliable Liberty, and is certainly a treasure to possess, for it brightens up a dull blouse and gives a note of softness to a hard tailor-made.

BY THE WAY.

FOR PHILATELISTS.

Roumania at the time of her Jubilee produced some very fine commemoration stamps, and now another issue is promised. The designs are not yet settled, but premiums are offered for drawings, which must be made by Roumanian artists, and a prize of £ 40 is offered for each stamp in the set, which will consist of ten. The subjects have been selected and are: The King in 1866, in 1871, and in 1877, and as His Majesty is to-day; the Port of Constanza; the Bridge over the Danube; the Monument of the Annexation of Doubroudja; the Chateau of Pelesch and the General Post Office.

ART DEALER AND KAISER'S SON.

The Brussels "Soir" relates a story of an art dealer's unwarrantable suspicions. A week or two ago three Germans walked into the shop of one of the most important antiquarian dealers in Brussell and made considerable purchases—weapons, miniatures, silverware, and so forth. They ordered the parcels, with a receipted bill, to be taken to the following address :—M. Leitel, 7, Place du Petit Sablon. This address aroused the suspicions of the dealer, to say nothing of the appearance of the munificent purchasers. The latter noticed his expression, and one said laughingly. "There is nothing to fear. You will be paid all right." Nevertheless, the porter entrusted with the delivery received very strict instructions. The porter's surprise can be imagined when he discovered that No. 8, Place du Petit Sablon was the Arenberg Palace, and that the mysterious M. Beitel was no other than—the third son of the Kaiser!

HOW TO BECOME A CENTENARIAN.

Various suggestions have been offered on the important subject of how to live a hundred years. The latest contribution is from a peasant on the Belgian frontier, whose friends have given him a banquet on attaining his hundred and first year. The old man boasted that he had never experienced trouble with his teeth, and had never had to call in a doctor or consult even a chemist. Then he explained that he had always led a regular life, and had always taken his meals at fixed hours. His food was plain but strengthening. He had never taken alcohol nor eaten cheese. His objection to cheese was that he did not wish to run any risks. We suppose that the birthday menu was not the old man's ordinary fare. On this auspicious occasion he breakfasted at nine o'clock from coffee, bread and butter, and a little boiled fish; at one o'clock dinner of roast fowl, potatoes, brussels sprouts, and oatmeal cakes. The five o'clock meal consisted of coffee and cakes, and at eight o'clock the centenarian's supper consisted of milk and bread and butter. A pretty strenuous day for a centenarian!

THE FEELESS DOCTOR.

A calendar published by the manufacturer of an American ventilating novelty bears, in conspicuous type under every date, the words, "Good air—the best doctor—costs nothing." For every day there is also a short hint on the value of good air. Among the little essays are these: "Once upon a time hot poultices and tightly closed rooms cured (!) pneumonia—now it's fresh air." "In 1812 consumptives died in stuffy rooms; in 1912 they live in fresh air." "Ten full inhalations of good air before dinner do more good than the best cocktail." "Fresh air in your bedroom will make you cheerful at breakfast." "A doctor for mind and body—always on call—never sends a bill—fresh air."

IMPROVING CYCLISTS' LAMPS.

A writer in the "Motor Cycles," who has made careful experiments with hydrogen peroxide, states that a great improvement in the light of an acetylene lamp results from the addition of a small quantity of this chemical to the water in the generator. He says that half-an-ounce of hydrogen peroxide (20 volume strength) to a pint of water will produce an increase of 50 per cent in the brightness of the flame; one ounce increases this to 62·5, and two ounces to 68·8. A larger amount than three ounces causes less light, owing to the excess of oxygen cooling the flame.

HEALTH OF CHINA.

One may say, speaking generally, writes the China correspondent of the "Lancet," that life in China nowadays has less risk, as regards the preservation of health among Europeans, than in any other country east of Suez except Japan, if ordinary care be taken. Sickness and mortality rates unfortunately maintain their high level among Chinese. On all hands there is evidence of the increase of tuberculosis. I have frequently referred to this scourge, which is spreading throughout the empire unhampered by any attempt to check it. Sanitoriums are unknown; not even the most elementary principles to limit infection now so well established in Europe are observed. In this land, with 500 medical and over 2,000 lay missionaries belonging to every imaginable sect, there is abundant room and opportunity for those who are willing to practise and preach the gospel of public hygiene. There are not, as in India, innumerable caste or religious restrictions, and, moreover, the average Chinese is a reasonable creature, and willing to listen if he is shown the right way.

BLINDNESS AMONG TROUT.

That mysterious disease which has lately attacked so many of our trout, the blindness, with the fungus-like growth over the eye, is surely to be attributed, says "Country Life," in large part to the abnormally high temperature of the water maintained for many weeks together in the past summer. We have heard of it as being very bad on the Itchen, and the writer of this note has noticed it in places as far apart, and in conditions as widely differing, as a small loch in Scotland and one of the renowned trout streams of Hertfordshire. Of that river which used to be so renowned for its trout, the Usk, the recently-issued annual report speaks of large numbers of both salmon and trout dying this death of blindness. In many of the cases there is no possible suspicion that the much-abused washings from the tarred roads can have been even a contributory cause of the trouble.

THE TWO CATHERINES.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell was discussing the English accent at a dinner in Philadelphia. "Our worst accent," he said (according to the "New York Tribune,") "is the Cockney one—the one that turns you know, 'make haste' into 'mike 'iste'—and so on. I once engaged two maid servants. One was a a Devonian, the other a Cockney. They were both named Catherine, but that fact caused no confusion in my household. I simply called the Devon girl Kate, and the Cockney Kite, and they always knew whom I was addressing."

THE STRUGGLE FOR BELGIAN AUTONOMY.

The visit of King Albert to a centenarian who fought for Belgian autonomy in 1830, recalls the fact that an Englishman played an important part in that struggle. Two months after Leopold was elected King the Prince of Orange invaded Flanders, and 50,000 French troops were despatched against him. Sir Robert Adair immediately went out as Ambassador-Extraordinary to prevent a conflict which might have led to a general European war. He saw Leopold, and tried hard to extort some concession from him. "I have just been made King," was the reply, "you can hardly expect that I should make my abdication the first act of my reign!" Thus rebuffed, Adair proceeded to the Dutch camp, waving his handkerchief on the end of a borrowed ramrod. His improvised flag of truce was not respected, and he was "shot at like a Holkham rabbit," as he wrote to Coke of Norfolk; but he made his way through the bullets and saw the Prince of Orange. After a hard struggle the Prince consented to a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours. An armistice ensued, and a peaceful settlement was ultimately reached.

A FAMOUS COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

It is not often that a great property such as that of the Carlisles comes twice under taxation within nine months, though, of course, the case of Nuneham will be recalled. That brilliant ornament of the Carlisle family, the late Earl's mother, had a prototype in the Countess who was the principal friend and adviser of Charles the First's unhappy Queen. Clarendon called her "the Stateswoman." She ruled Henrietta Maria, but contrived to keep sufficiently well with Cromwell to be given the custody of two of the Royal children after the King's death. She was a Percy, and ran away with Lord Carlisle in defiance of her father.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LOOKING AFTER WALES.

The Government's campaign in favour of their Disestablishment Bill was opened in mail week, by the Home Secretary, who is almost as good a Welsh Nationalist as Sir Alfred Mond himself. Mr. McKenna, who is of Scotch descent and Cockney birth, made his acquaintance with Wales seventeen years ago, when he was presented with a safe Monmouthshire seat, a kindness for which he is now showing somewhat infelicitous gratitude. According to the "Daily News" headline, he says that "disendowment must go with disestablishment."

MR. HARCOURT'S SILENCE.

It is rather curious that Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, when addressing his constituents recently made no reference to the negotiations for inter-Colonial Preference between Canada and Australia. He was ready enough to welcome Reciprocity with the United States a year ago. But there seems to be a difference when the reciprocity is within the Empire. Free Traders seem to be suspicious even of a movement towards Free Trade, when it is within, and not without, the Empire.

UNIVERSITIES AND DEAD LANGUAGES.

One cannot honestly say that one expects very much from the sum of £614, which has been presented to London University for the endowment of "Celtic." Those ancient languages would now be mainly of antiquarian interest, were it not for the fact that they have been artificially revived to help the Nationalist movement. Possibly some good benefactor will also raise a sum for the teaching of the Cornish language.

RED POTSDAM.

It seems that the Emperor regards the Socialist victory at Potsdam as an expression of personal disloyalty, and it must, indeed, be hard to have his own seat, the headquarters of his crack regiments, represented by a man who has just served a sentence of imprisonment in a fortress. It is rumoured that his Imperial Majesty will shut the place up. But is it greatly worth it? Besides the Emperor must live somewhere, and Potsdam in conveniently near to Berlin. Like Windsor, it is a country seat with accommodation for a Court.

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

M. Kokovtsoff's speech at the dinner of welcome to the British visitors was not only spoken in French, but was worthy of a Frenchman. One has never come across a more felicitous utterance on a formal topic. The Russian Premier is still rather an unknown figure to Englishmen, but this speech of his will make his reputation for him. M. Kokovtsoff succeeded the late M. Stolypin in the Premiership after the tragedy at Kieff. He had previously been a successful Finance Minister, rescuing the Russian Exchequer from the confusion in which the war had placed it.

THE LABOUR DAILY.

The Labour men have not shown much originality in the choice of names for their proposed papers. There have been hundreds of "Heralds" and dozens of "Citizens," and there is no note of individuality about either any longer. Let us give the Labour men a little advice about a field with which they are not very familiar. A good title means a good start. The Labour Party need not be above trying to get a share of the general public's pennies—or halfpennies, as the case may be.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

An opinion such as Mrs. Katharine Macquoid, the veteran novelist, has just given in favour of early marriage is rare in these days, where the age at which folks marry continually tends to increase. Mrs. Macquoid thinks there is little danger to town girls in early marriage, but dislikes it for country girls, who do not, she says, know their own minds so well. But in these days every young lady takes a pride in knowing what she wants, and saying so. And matrimony, as Uncle Pentsteven said, is a prize packet and lucky bag.

MR. MORGAN'S LOAN COLLECTION.

One reads with dismay that there is some danger of Mr. Pierpont Morgan with drawing his magnificent loan collection from South Kensington. Apparently the exhibits are not properly labelled, and Mr. Morgan's rare generosity has met with nothing more than a formal printed acknowledgment of thanks. One can understand that Mr. Morgan feels hurt, but one hopes that he will reconsider his decision, if any decision has yet been taken. After all, he lends his collection, not to the Museum authorities, but to the public; and by the public his kindness is fully appreciated. One is horrified at the bare idea that the beautiful carved ivories may be withdrawn.

A WHOLLY CHORAL SYMPHONY.

Birmingham has become famous as a place of musical enterprise, and Mr. Granville Bantock is one of the leaders of the movement. In mail week the Manchester Halle Choir produced his new Choral Symphony, a most complicated piece of part writing without a note of orchestral accompaniment. The Halle Choir deserve congratulations on attempting a work of such exceptional difficulty. Opinions on the music differ, but Mr. Bantock has again selected words which ought to inspire him. One of his last work was a setting of Omar Khayyam, and this time he has started with "When the bounds of spring are on winter's traces," which is one of the most splendid lyrics in the language.

THE RADICAL REFERENDUM.

Mr. Herbert Samuel must now be added to the list of those who oppose a Referendum on the question of Woman Suffrage. But on the whole the balance of Radical opinion seems to be rather in favour of that course as a way of saving the faces of Ministers. At least, both the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily Chronicle" are in favour of it, and only the "Daily News," so far as one is aware, against.

PALACE AT POTSDAM.

The Neues-Palais at Potsdam, which is in danger of being shut up because of Socialist triumphs in the Reichstag ballots, is the Kaiser's favourite residence. He usually makes Potsdam his headquarters from the early spring until just before Christmas, and, although frequently away during that period, there is no doubt that he looks upon the Neues-Palais as his real home. The palace was built by Frederick the Great at the close of the Seven Years' War, and many of the apartments have been but very little altered since that monarch's time. Among these are the theatre, with a seating capacity for 600 people, and the music-room, in which is preserved a complete manuscript of "Les Œuvres du Philosophe de Sans-Souci," with critical notes by Voltaire on Frederick's French composition.

A THACKERAY ANECDOTE.

A delightful Thackeray anecdote (which, so far as one remembers, is new) has turned up at the dinner of the Colquhoun Club. The guests included Mr. Philip Newman, who recounted that his wife when a girl happened to go to the same school as the novelist's daughters, and afterwards kept up an intimacy with the family. One day, when she was out for a walk with Miss Thackeray, the latter mentioned that her father had started a new story, but was at a loss to decide upon the hero's name. The future Mrs. Newman, with her fiance in her thoughts, suggested that his name, "Philip," might serve the purpose. At that moment, who should come up unobserved behind the two girls, but Thackeray himself? Making his presence known by laying a hand on a shoulder of each of the young people, he asked why they were so deep in conversation. Thereupon Miss Thackeray, turning round, revealed the subject under discussion, and told him her friend's suggestion as to the hero's name. "Admirable," was Thackeray's verdict. "And now my dear," he went on, "what is your own name?" "Charlotte." "Well, that's a very nice name, too," was the response, and Thackeray wore a look of satisfaction. The result was the tale called "The Adventures of Philip," in which the principal woman character figures as "Charlotte."

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HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

34-11, 134-07—Tyabji D and Co. Rahimtoola Gangji vs Hasanally Sullemanji Edg. G. W. and Co.

46-11, 1112-10—Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatau vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd Payne and Co.

48-11, 30-11—Madh K. and C. Jamnabai vs Ahmed Sulleman Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

787-11—Bhaishanker K. and G. Sahebram Bhawniram vs. Gopal Kashinath and others Manchershaw and N.

890-11—Manekbai and T. Lalji Ramji vs Shah Hirji Shripar.

1040-11—Mansukhlal J. H. and Co.-M. A. Limboowalla vs Abdulalli Ahmedally Pitalwala.

1066-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Vajung Khuba vs Prema Parkha and others.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhivani Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs. Shivnarayen Rupchand. Chiparia—Bhai K and G.

20-12—Cap and V. Demabai widow vs. Hewraj Malsey and another—Ard H D and Co.

59-12—Malvi H M and R. Lakhamsi Nappoo and another vs. Dawoodali Mahomed Gojaria—Nadir and D.

61-12—Malvi H M and R Lakhamsi Napoo vs. Nooravalli Chipra—Nadirsha and D.

65-12—Shroff D and D Abdulla Hoosein Nurmahomed vs. Bai Jamnabai—Madh, K and C.

75-12—Patel and E Jamasji and Manekji vs. the B'bay Cotton Press Co. Ltd.

98-12—Jeh and S Sullemanji Karimji vs. Hakimji Tajbhoy.

103-12—Mehta and D Kuppa Dholla and Co vs. Vora Bhikha Rehimji.

104-12—Payne and Co—Mauji Lura Contractor vs. Govindrav Daji Powar.
Long Cause.

670-11—Little and Co.—The B'bay Steam N. Co. Ltd. vs. Ramdas Vithaldas and another—Mat J. and M. and Edg G. W. and Co.
For Consent Decree.

263-10—Ard H. D. and Co. The Advocate-General of B' Bay vs Bai Chandrabhagabai widow Wadia G. and Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

1-10—Madh K. and Co. P. Sursing vs Tricumdas Hirji Mulji and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

784-11—Bick M. and R.—M. J. Hakim vs. B. E. Kashinath—Wadia G. and Co.

670-11—Little and Co—The B'Bay Steam and Co., Ltd. vs. Ramdas Vithaldas and another—Mat J. and M., Edg. G. W. and Co.

857-11—Subnis and G Amirbibi widow vs. Azizabibi widow and others Little and Co., and Subnis and G.

885-11—Duph F and D R D Sethna vs. Mukind Sadu Kudulker and others K J Dubash.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaiji vs S. R. Subedar and others Edg. G. W. and Co.

610-11—Ard H. D. and Co.—Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed and others—vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa—Wadia G. and Co.

738-10—Jeh G. and B. M. V. Desai vs. Messrs. Valji Jugjiwan.

322-11—Shamrao M. and H. Manekchand Kapurchand vs. Balubhai Mulchand Payne and Co.

36-07—Tyabji D. and Co.—Noorbhai Abdul Hoosein vs. R. D. Sethna and others—Edg G. W. and Co.

1182-10 Sme B and Co.—Daji Pandoo Sarvey vs. Devji Ramji Bhatker—K. J. Dubash.

455-11—Mulla and M. Adamji Amarshoy vs. Abdeali Lukmanji—Payne and Co.

556-09—Payne and Co. Goswami Shri Mathusudanlagi Shri Vrajraji Maharaj vs Thaker Manji Keshavji and others Bhai K and G.

520-11—Payne and Co. Bai Jimbabin widow vs Mahomedally Hoosein and Co. Nadirsha and D.

304-11—Edg G.W. and Co. Raja Bhagiradi Krishna Govind Rajuloo Sudersha vs Jivraj Valchand Madh K. and C.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs R. K. Kavarana Patell and E.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hassam Muja Kamrudin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

For Confirmation of Comr's. Report and for further Directions and Costs.

605-08—Jeh G. and B. The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Shamkorebai widow and others Mulla and M. and Tyabji D. and Co.

706-11—M. B. Chothia Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M and M. Part Heard.

667-11—Metha and D Abdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and another S. B. Mehta.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmul Canji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzner Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J. and M.

89-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Devipras vs Tullockchand Kisoolal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanhji Becher an another vs Jafferi Somji Parpia Capt and V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs Fatmabas Mulla and M.

579-11—Cap and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. and N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs S. E. Deweck—Craw B. and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallubhdas vs Maseckbai widow and others Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

151-11 Madh K and C. Bhimji Jairaj vs Joshi Damjee Hariram.
For Dismissal.

609-18312-10—The A Ghandi—Dwarkadas Gungadas vs The Secty of State for India in Counsel E F Nicholson.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Prothonotary in his office).

For Investigation of Pauperism, at 11-30 a. m.

1-12—In person—Aishabai widow and others vs Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta a firm and other Patell and E.
At 1 p. m.

2-12-892-11 In person Mohanlal Kulidas vs Goverdhandas R Bhagut Edg G W and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	1	Nil
Same date last year	9	9
Total mortality from all causes		91
Same date last year		125

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,089	213	31

Earthquake shocks were felt on the night of January 26, in Perthshire and in the Monmouth Valley. In the latter district the people quitted their homes and remained out of doors until daybreak. No damage was caused.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

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Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs 36.

Afternoon Cup and Saucers, Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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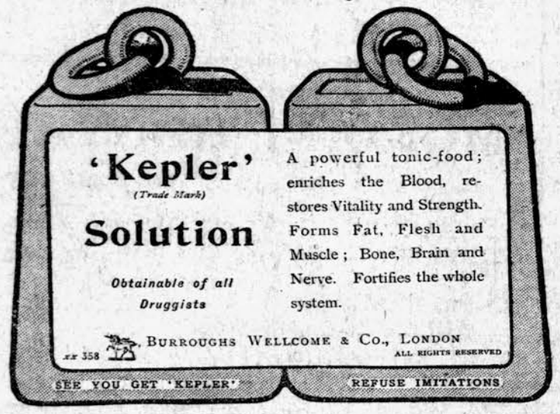
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., Fenchurch Street, London E. C.